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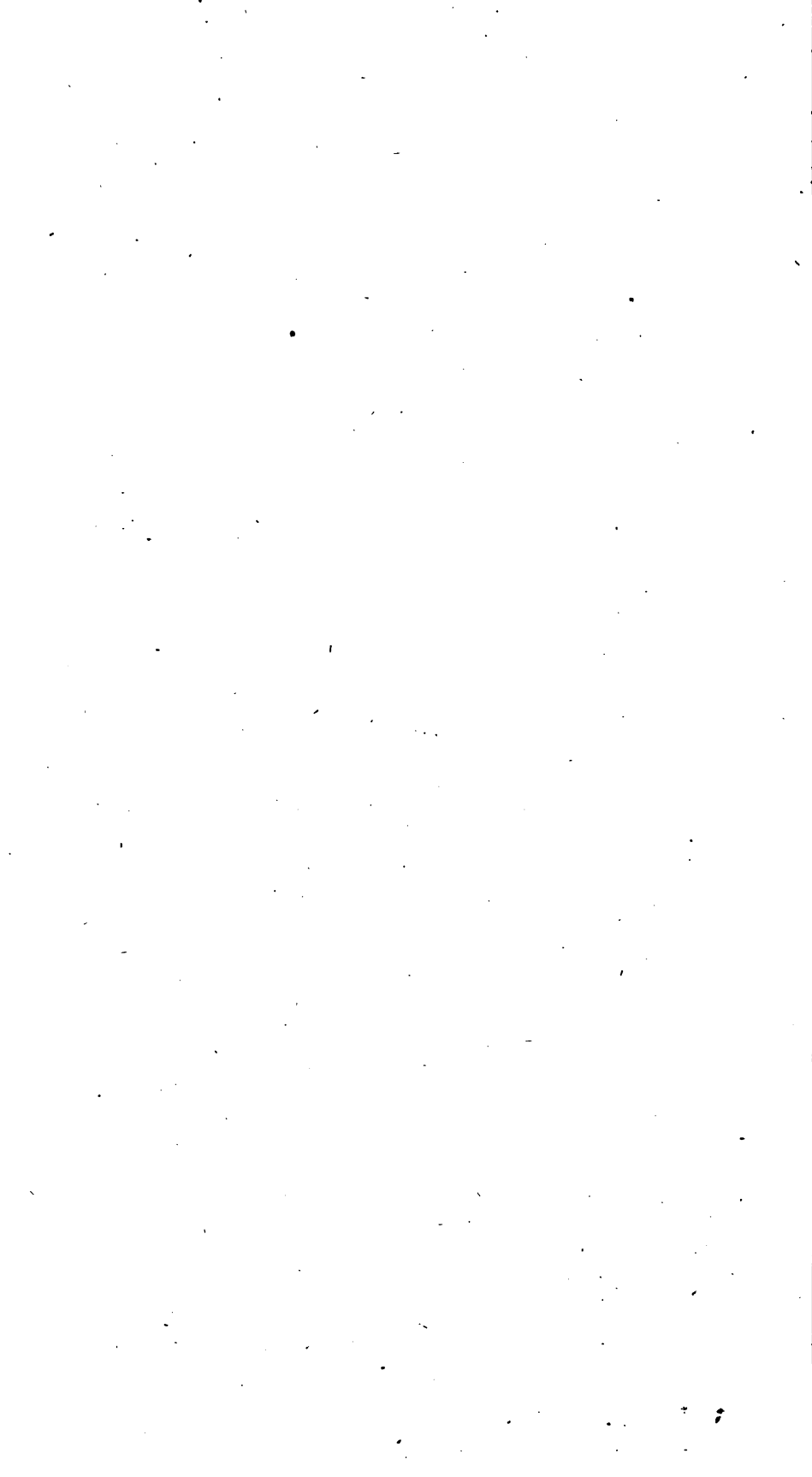
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GRAMMATICAL NOTICES
OF THE
ASAMESE LANGUAGE.



BY N. BROWN.

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LOAN STACK

INTRODUCTION.

THE following NOTICES do not claim to be regarded as a Grammar of the Asamese Language; nor were they prepared with a view to publication in their present state. They were commenced with the intention of printing only a few sheets, for private use, of the most common grammatical forms; but the work having extended beyond what was anticipated, it may not be unsuitable to prefix a few introductory remarks.

Like many other dialects of India, the Asamese language owes the greater portion of its vocabulary to the ancient Sanskrit. The Bengali alone excepted, it probably contains a greater proportion of Sanskrit derivatives than any other Indian tongue. Whether it was itself a dialect of the Sanskrit, or whether it was formed by engrafting the Sanskrit upon some original native stock now extinct, is uncertain; the latter however, is the more probable opinion. With what languages this original stock may have been affiliated, is an interesting, but difficult inquiry; as but very few Asamese words, not derived from the Sanskrit, are to be found in any of the neighboring dialects hitherto examined. The names of common and familiar objects are those which longest resist the encroachments of a foreign tongue; and a further com-

parison of this class of Asamese words with the corresponding terms in the original languages of the Chutias, Kacharis, Kooches, and other tribes by which Asam has been peopled, would probably throw much light on the origin of the language in present use. It is remarkable that the Ahoms, who overspread and conquered the country, and who now constitute a large proportion of the population, should have been able to produce no alteration in the language of the original inhabitants; scarcely a single term in present use being traceable to the ancient Ahom. This language, which was closely allied to the Shyan and Siamese, is now understood only by a few Ahom priests, who still preserve their old religion.

The Asamese is often regarded as merely a corrupt form of the Bengali, by persons who become acquainted with that language previous to their arrival in Asam. Finding so large a proportion of words common to Bengali and Asamese, and not considering that this similarity necessarily results from the derivation of these languages from Sanskrit, the common parent of both, it has been hastily concluded that the Asamese is but an uncouth jargon, formed by the incorporation of Bengali with the various dialects of the country. The opinion that the present language of Bengal is the parent of Asamese, is irreconcilable with facts. It is well known that there had been no influx of Bengalis into this province, prior to the Mohammedan invasion; at which time the language was established

in its present form. Very few of the Brahmans of Asam have any connection or fellowship with those of Bengal; they trace their origin to the upper provinces of India: and we accordingly find that the Asamese, though saturated with Sanskrit, corresponds in other respects, especially in pronunciation, with the Hindustani rather than the Bengali. In fact, the Asamese pronunciation of words derived from the Sanskrit, is such as to render the supposition of a Bengali origin entirely inadmissible. A very prominent characteristic of this language is the pronunciation of the Sanskrit letters ऋ, ॠ, and ॡ, like the guttural *h* or *kh*, corresponding with the Greek *X*; a sound unknown in Bengali. Traces of this pronunciation are still found in the language of Upper India; in the *Brij Bhakha* (Bengali, *bhasba*,) or *original language* of Hindustan; and in the modern Hindustani, where we find *dokh*, guilt, instead of *dosh*; *mah*, month, instead of *mas*, &c. Had the Asamese been introduced from Bengal, the Bengali pronunciation would undoubtedly have accompanied it. For the two Sanskrit letters *b* and *v*, the Bengali alphabet has but one representative, ব, while the Asamese contains ব and ব্ৰ, pronounced *b* and *w*. Thus the name of the Hindu god Shiva, in Bengali is pronounced *Sib*, in Asamese *Hiwo*; conclusively showing that the two languages, though derived from a common source, have no direct connection with each other. The pronunciation of ষ and ঞ are also essentially different in Asamese and

Bengali; the former being pronounced in Bengal as *ck*, in Asam invariably as *s*. *ṣ* in Bengali has the hard sound of the English *j*; in Asamese it is pronounced like *z*, or rather like the French *j*, a slight sound of the consonant *y* being combined with the *s*, as in the word *azure*, *az-yure*.

For beauty and softness, the Asamese language is much superior to the Bengali; resembling in this respect the Hindustani. It is not inferior, in copiousness, to any of the Indian languages, and is capable of indefinite extension by additions from the Sanskrit. The native pundits, in fact, make no scruple to introduce, whenever necessity or convenience requires, any word, however unusual, that may be found in their sacred writings. This is a license which is often abused; native writers being apt to adorn their compositions with a profusion of Sanskrit that is quite unnecessary, and renders their productions wholly unintelligible to the common people.

The only Asamese books which can be regarded as a standard of good prose writing are the *Buronjis*, or histories, which have been written during the last two or three hundred years. Besides these there are but few prose works in existence. Translations of several mathematical and other Sanskrit works are to be found; but the language is less pure than that of the *Buronjis*. Most of the sacred writings of the Asamese are in poetry; which differs so widely from the spoken language, that the student who wishes to ac-

quire a correct style, should confine himself, at the commencement of his studies, entirely to prose.

ORTHOGRAPHY.

Although, as a spoken language, the Asamese has been fixed in its present form for centuries, it appears never to have been written on any settled and uniform principles of orthography. In this respect it resembles our own language previous to the introduction of printing, when the word *king* was written indifferently, *cyng*, *cinge*, *kynge*, &c. As a specimen of the orthography of those times, we select a passage from a manuscript Bible of the fourteenth century, quoted in Dr. Clark's Commentary.

Manuscript Orthography.

Cum my leef, go we out into the feeld, dwelle we togydir in townies: erli riise we to the vyne: see we gif the vyne flouride; gif the floures, fruytis bringen forth; gif the poumgarnetis flouren? The mandraggis yeven their smel in oure yeatis. Alle appls newe and olde my leef, I kept to thee.—*Cant.* vii, 1.

Modern Orthography.

Come, my love, go we out into the field; dwell we together in towns; early rise we to the vine; see we if the vine flowered, if the flowers bring forth fruits, if the pomegranates flower. The mandrakes give their smell in our gates: all apples new and old, my love, I kept (for) thee.—*Sol. Song*, vii, 1.

The perfection of a written language evidently consists in its corresponding, as far as possible, with the language actually spoken. In order for this, the following rule is indispensable, *viz.* *That every sound should have its own appropriate character; and that every letter should express a single invariable sound.* There will then be neither more nor fewer

letters than the vocal sounds. The Sanskrit alphabet, a modification of which is used for writing Asamese, contains *fifty* letters, while the number of sounds in Asamese is only *thirty-six*. The use of an alphabet containing so many redundant letters, has naturally led to the great variety of spelling which we now find in native writers; the same sound being expressed by two, and sometimes by three and four different letters; while, not unfrequently, the same letter has been employed to express different sounds. In commencing the printing of books in this language, the members of the Asam Mission considered it important to establish a correct and uniform system of orthography. Three modes of procedure suggested themselves, viz.

1. To spell all words derived from the Sanskrit, and others as far as practicable, in accordance with the orthography of that language;

2. To adopt as a standard the orthography of some native writer, or approved Asamese manuscript; or

3. To select from different works those forms which were most agreeable to general usage, and which best correspond to the actual pronunciation.

The first method, it was found, would, if strictly followed, produce such distortions of the language as to render it nearly unintelligible. To bring back the spoken language to a correspondence with the original orthography was an evident impossibility; it was

therefore necessary to make the orthography correspond with the pronunciation. This had been partially done in the native writings; to select a standard, however, was difficult; manuscripts not only differing from each other, but possessing no consistency or uniformity within themselves. The work which made the nearest approach to a regular system, was a manuscript Bengali Dictionary, with Asamese definitions, prepared by *Joduram Deba Borua*, a learned Asamese Pundit. The orthography of this work was found to correspond much better with the actual pronunciation than any other that had been met with; the greater portion of the redundant letters were discarded; while the general forms of words agreed, for the most part, with those found in the *Burongjis*.

The most important variations from the Sanskrit orthography sanctioned by JODURAM, are the following:

1. The use of ই only, instead of the two forms ই and ঐ.
2. The use of a single character for উ and ঊ.
3. The rejection of ঞ and ঞ্, লি and লী. These characters, it is believed, have never been used in writing Asamese.
4. The substitution of ষ for ছ, and, with few exceptions, of ঙ for ঞ.
5. The use of ন to express the three Sanskrit letters न, द, and न. In a very few instances only does he use न or द.

6. The use of α for ϵ . No Asamese manuscript that we have seen makes any distinction between these letters.

7. The use of α for ϵ .

The alphabet being thus far simplified, it was discovered that only two redundant letters still remained; α to express the united sound of r and i ; and γ , used to represent the sound of j . To these therefore the knife was applied without hesitation, and the written character brought to as exact a correspondence with the pronunciation, as the nature of the language will admit; every radically different sound having one and only one distinct symbol as its representative. In accomplishing this desirable end, not a single new character has been introduced; so that the language, as now printed, is read at once, and with entire ease, by natives who had previously been acquainted only with their own manuscripts.

That the priests and pundits, who despise the vernacular, and would gladly lock up all knowledge in Sanskrit and Bengali, should unite in any effort for improving or systemizing their own language, is not to be expected; yet even they, from the constant perusal of our printed books and papers, are beginning to regard the vernacular with respect; while amongst the common people, our efforts to give them their own language in a simple and uniform dress, have met with universal favor.

The following is the Sanskrit alphabet, in the usual character, with the corresponding Roman letters.

VOWELS.

<i>Letters.</i>	<i>Symbols.</i>	<i>Roman.</i>	<i>Letters.</i>	<i>Symbols.</i>	<i>Roman.</i>
अ		o (or a)	इ		li
आ	1	a (ā)	ई		lri
इ	ि	i	ए	८	e
ई	ी	f	ऐ	९	oj (ai)
उ	ु	u	ओ	८१	ó
ऊ	ू	ú	औ	८१	ou
रि	ॢ	ri	अॢ	ॣ	ong
रि	ॣ	ri	अः	ः	oh

CONSONANTS.

क	k	ड	ḍ	म	m
ख	kh	ढ	ḍh	य	y
ग	g	न	n	र	r
घ	gh	त	t	ल	l
ङ	ng	थ	th	व	w
च	s (ch)	द	d	श	sh, ḥ
छ	sh (chh)	ध	dh	ष	sh, ḥ
ज	j	न	n	स	s, ḥ
झ	jh	प	p	ह	h
ञ	n, ny	फ	ph	क्ष	ksh, khy
ट	t	ब	b		
ठ	th	ड	bh		

SOUNDS OF THE LETTERS.

The original sound of the vowel **অ** is uncertain; it probably expressed the sounds both of short *o* and the indistinct *a*, as heard in the word *dollar*. In Asamese the sound fluctuates between long and short *o*, as in the two syllables of the word *morrow*.

This sound is regarded as naturally inherent in every consonant; thus, **ক**, **খ**, **গ**, are considered as combinations of these consonants with **অ**; in Roman letters *ko*, *kho*, *go*, pronounced as if written *kaw*, *khaw*, *gaw*. To show that a consonant is final, or destitute of the vowel sound, a mark is placed beneath it, thus **ক্**; or it is combined with a consonant immediately following, as **অন্ত**, onto. Usage, however, sanctions the omission of the inherent vowel at the end of nearly all Sanskrit words where the last consonant is single, even though the mark be not affixed. Thus **রাম** is pronounced Ram, not Ramo; **বর** bor, not boro; **নরক** norok, not noroko. This remark applies only to prose; the common Asamese poetry retains the vowel. In native schools, pupils are often taught to add the inherent vowel at the end of every word, even in prose; a practice at once pedantic and absurd. The sense will generally show with sufficient clearness where the vowel is to be preserved, without the constant use of **্**; but this mark should be retained wherever its omission would cause obscurity. In the middle of words, especially of proper names, its use is indispensable.

It is only by long familiarity with the spoken language, that the proper sound of this letter, in its various positions, can be acquired. As a general rule it may be remarked, that in the infinitive form of verbs as কহি kóri, ধরি dhóri, and whenever the vowel ই i occurs in the succeeding syllable, the অ has its long sound, as in *glory*; when succeeded by উ u, it is also long, as in গুরু góru, নরু hóru, বনুনা rónua. In the present tense of the indicative mood, it is short, though followed by ই i, as in লই loi, which rhymes with *boy*. Native writers often use the mark ্ to denote the long sound of অ, where the word would be otherwise ambiguous; thus কলা kóla, with the অ long, signifies *black*; কলা kola, with the অ short, signifies *deaf*, or a *plantain*. In like manner, মোঁ moh, is a *buffalo*; মো moh, a *musketoe*; though the distinction is so slight as to be scarcely perceptible to a European ear. This mark is sometimes inserted over ঞ to distinguish it from ঞ; and over ত্ to distinguish it from ত্ tu, and from ত্ tt.

অ has properly the sound of *a* in *father*; but it is often shortened, and resembles the *a* in *America*; especially when unaccented, as in the word আটাই atai, *all*. It never has the broad sound of *a* in *hall*, so common in Bengali.

ই, ই. These vowels are used indiscriminately, to express the sounds of *i* in *pique*, *pin*, *pity*. The Asamese language knows no distinction in these vowels,

except what is produced by accent; to which the Sanskrit distinction of long and short, denoted by the two characters ई and ऐ, has of course no reference; the former requiring, in Asamese, from its position, a lengthened sound, quite as often as the latter. The attempt to preserve both characters only creates confusion. Were we to follow the Sanskrit rules, it would be necessary to use the short i in writing कि ki, दि di, दिल dile, दिब dibo, where the vowel has its longest sound; while रानि rani, पानि pani, पानित panit, where the vowel from its position is necessarily short, would become रानी raní, पानी paní, पानोत panít!

The above remarks are equally applicable to the letters उ and ऊ. Both express the same sound, that of *u* in *rule*, or *oo* in *poor*.

ॠ, ॡ, ॢ, ॣ. These four heterogeneous compounds of र r, ल l, and ई i, are no ornaments to any modern language, whatever may have been their use in the Sanskrit. Only the first has ever been used in writing Asamese, and it may well be dispensed with, being an unnecessary and awkward abbreviation to denote the union of र and ई, and disfiguring the printed page with such combinations as प्रिथिवि prithibi, सृष्टि sristi, instead of the regular and more elegant forms प्रिथिवि, सिष्टि.

The vowel ए corresponds to the English *e* in *men*; and represents invariably the same sound. Its pro-

nunciation at the end of a word is somewhat difficult; foreigners not unfrequently give it the sound of *ay* in *day*; an error which should be most studiously avoided. Great care should also be taken to give it the proper sound, when it precedes another vowel; as in দেও deu, তেও tenn, বেও beun. These must not be pronounced so as to rhyme with নাও nau, গাঁও gaun; nor with কঁও konn, হাঁও houn, &c. The student will do well to practice upon these three classes of words with the help of a native teacher, until he is entirely familiar with each.

ঞ added to words ending in অ or আ is changed to ই; as পুত্রই putroi, instead পুত্রঞ putroe, emphatic form of পুত্র; সেনাই henai, instead of সেনাঞ hēnae, nominative emphatic of সেনা hēna, *a warrior*.

The sound of ঐ is not difficult; it resembles that of *oi* in *going*, but is often pronounced obscurely, especially at the end of a word. By the vulgar the *o* sound is often entirely sunk, and the letter becomes a simple *i*, as করিবনি kóriboli, for করিবতৈ kóriboloi, *to do*; তালি tali, for তাতৈ taloi, *thither*. When this letter has its full sound, it should be represented in the Roman character by *ói*, with the accent.

ও, the Sanskrit long *o*; in Asamese, u. The proper sound of this letter is seldom acquired by foreigners; those who first learn Bengali give it the sound of long *o*, as it is pronounced in that language; while persons commencing Asamese give it the sound of *oo* in

doom, or *u* in *bull*. It corresponds more nearly to the latter sound than any other in English; still there is a slight verging towards the sound of *o* in *whole*, which the learner should endeavor to acquire the power of imitating. This vowel slides into the sound of **উ**, when followed by **ই** in the succeeding syllable; resembling in this particular the letter **অ**, which is changed from short to long *o*, when followed by **ই**. Thus বোলে *bule*, *he says*, becomes বুলিচে *bulise*, *he is saying*, by a change of tense; বোলেঁ *bulun*, *I say*, বুলি *buli*, *saying*; ৰোগ *rug*, *disease*, ৰুগিয়া *rugia*, *diseased*; দোষ *duh*, *guilt*, দুৰি *duhi*, *guilty*. So also **উ** *u* becomes **ও** *u*, when the following **ই** is exchanged for a different vowel; তুমি *tumi*, *thou*, তোমাৰ *tu-mar*, *thine*; আপুনি *apuni*, *one's self*, আপোনাৰ *apunar*, *one's own*.

The letter **ঔ** is considered as a compound of **অ** *o* and **উ** *u*; the sound in Asamese is that of long *o*, as in *note*, *more*.

The characters **ূ** and **ঃ** are improperly classed with the vowels; the first is simply the letter **ও** or **ূ**, deprived of its inherent vowel; the second is synonymous with **ই**, and therefore unnecessary.

ক and **খ**. The first of these is a simple *k*, and the latter its aspirate, like *kh* in the compound word *brick-house*. **খ** is frequently but incorrectly pronounced like **ন** *h*.

গ is the common hard *g*, and ঙ the same letter aspirated, as in *log house*.

ঙ, usually expressed in Asamese by the compound character ঙ ng (ঙ and গ), is equivalent to *n* in *sink*, or *ng* in *sing*. In cases where this letter requires the mark underneath, it is written ঙ. It never begins an Asamese word.

চ, ছ. The latter of these is properly an aspirate of the first; in Asamese both are pronounced like simple *s*. They never have the sound of *ch*; to express this, ত্য *ty* is often used, as in writing the title of the Ahom rajas, ত্য্যচৌ chau, *Lord*.

জ j, ঞ jh. These are both pronounced like *zy*, or *si* in *vision* (viz-yun), corresponding to the French *j*. At the end of words, the sound of the *y* is scarcely perceptible; thus মেজ, তেজ, are pronounced mez, and tez.

ঞ ny, is commonly used in Asamese manuscripts to denote the nasal *n*, as গোনঞ guhain; but in printing, the symbol ̃ is used instead; thus, গোন̃ই guhain.

To a person acquainted only with the English language, this sound is somewhat difficult. Care must be taken not to pronounce it like *ng*. It is precisely the French *n* in *l'enfant*. Native writers often omit the ̃ even where the pronunciation requires it. This mark is not considered a distinct letter, but only a modifi-

cation of the vowel with which it is connected. In dictionaries, a letter thus marked takes its place immediately under the same letter followed by the vowels; thus **ক** follows **কই, কও, ক্‌** &c. but precedes **কক**.

ট t, ঠ th, ড d, ঢ dh. The first and third of these letters resemble the English *t* and *d*; the second and fourth are the corresponding aspirates, sounded as in *hot-house, Good-hope*. The usual form of **ঠ** in Asamese writings is **ঢ়**.

৳. This letter, when it occurs in the alphabet, is pronounced *r*; in Sanskrit words, it is sounded precisely as **৳**,

ত t, থ th, দ d, ধ dh. These letters scarcely differ from those of the foregoing class, and are often confounded with them by the natives of Asam. To pronounce these letters the tip of the tongue should be applied to the roots of the teeth, as if we were about to utter the word *think*. Yet care should be taken not to pronounce either **ত** or **থ** like the English *th*, an error into which Europeans sometimes fall. The first *t* in *Mat-thew*, and *d* in the word *breadth*, have very nearly the sound of **ত** and **দ**.

ন n, is sounded precisely like the corresponding English letter.

প p, ফ ph. The latter is often pronounced by the natives like the English *f*.

ব is the common b, and ভ its aspirate, like bh in *cob-house*.

ৱ m. This letter combined with a preceding consonant is sometimes corruptly pronounced as w; thus আৱ, atwa for atma; স্বৱন, sworon for smoron.

য. The original pronunciation of this letter in Sanskrit is y; but in Asamese it is usually changed to j, and should therefore be written জ. When the Sanskrit sound is retained, it is customary to distinguish the letter by a dot beneath it, thus, য়.

As an initial, য় is often pronounced like অ, but incorrectly. This letter is substituted for ই i, whenever the latter is followed by another vowel; thus the emphatic form of চৰাই sorai, a *bird*, is চৰায় not চৰাইএ; ভয় not ভইঅ, genitive of ভই, *fear*. When ই is followed by অ or আ, য় is usually substituted for অ, as গিয়ান gian, *knowledge*; নিয়াল hial, a *jackal*; though some writers retain the অ. Sometimes, but less generally, য় is substituted for এ following ই, as দিয়ৈ for দিএ die, *he gives*. In Asamese য় can never be substituted for অ when it follows উ or ও; though this is done in Bengali. In Asamese the য় would give a wrong sound; thus the past participle of the verb হৈ hói, *to be*, cannot be written হৈয় huya, but must be spelt either হোঅ hua, or হোঅ huwa, which are identical in sound, and are both used by good writers.

When **ৱ** is combined with a preceding consonant, it takes the form **ৱ**, and is commonly pronounced as if an *i* were inserted before the consonant; **আগা** agya is pronounced aigya; **রখা** rokhyā becomes roikhyā. By the vulgar the *y* is often entirely sunk, and **মূন্য** hunyo, **ধন্য** dhonyo, **অন্য** onyo, are pronounced as if written **মুইন** huin, **ধইন** dhoin, **অইন** oin.

ৱ *r*, has the usual sound of this letter. When it occurs at the end of a word, great care must be taken to join it closely with the preceding vowel, and not insert an intermediate sound, making an additional syllable. In English this is common; thus *fair* is pronounced *fa-ur*, like *prayer*; *more* like *now-er*; *hire* like *high-er*. From habit, the student will be apt to introduce the same sound into Asamese, and pronounce **গাখিৱ** gakhir, *milk*, as if written **গাখিৱাৱ** ga-khi-ar; **পানিৱ** panir, *of water*, as if written **পানিৱাৱ** pa-ni-ar; **পূৱ** pur, *full*, as if written **পূৱাৱ** pu-or, or like the English word, *poor*. This error vitiates the pronunciation of almost every European.

Combined with a preceding consonant this letter is expressed by the mark **ৱ** placed underneath, as **পুৱ** putro, a son. If the **ৱ** precede, it is expressed by the mark **ৱে** called **ৱেফ** reph, written over the letter, as in **পৰৱ** porbot, a mountain. In Sanskrit, this mark placed over a consonant generally requires the latter to be doubled; thus **পৰৱ** is written **পৰৱৱ** porbbot; **নিৰ্মল** nirmol, *clean*, from **নিৱ** and **মল**, becomes **নিৰ্মল**

nirmmol; कर्त्ता korta, becomes कर्त्ता kortta, &c. The aspirates, however, together with व, द, न, इ, do not admit of being doubled.

न l, requires no particular explanation.

The letter द w, is not used at the commencement of words. In Sanskrit words commencing with व, द is substituted for द. The letter उ when followed by अ or ए is changed to द; thus ऐउ, with the emphatic ए, becomes ऐदर tenwe; नाउ naṇ, a boat, in the genitive becomes नदर nawor; गाँउ gaun, a village, becomes गाँदर ganwor.

Combined with a preceding consonant द is expressed by a व placed underneath; the sound of the w is, however, often scarcely perceptible; thus स्वर्ग sworog, ईश्वर Iswor, स्वर्ग sworup, are pronounced nearly as if written स्वर्ग sorog, ईश्वर Isor, स्वर्ग sorup. The full pronunciation of the w in these cases is inelegant, and should be avoided.

न, द, न. The native pronunciation of these three Sanskrit letters being the same, only one character न h, is used in printing Asamese. This letter has the sound of guttural kh, or the Greek X, pronounced as in the act of hawking phlegm from the throat. It is of the utmost importance that the learner should acquire the correct pronunciation of this letter; taking care not to confound it either with क kh, or with the simple ह h.

This letter has always the sound of *s*, when combined with another consonant; as *মিস্য* hisy, a *disciple*, *মাস্ত্র* hastro, *scripture*, *খ্রিষ্টে* Khristo, *Christ*. But *reph*, inserted over the *ম*, does not change it to *s*; thus, *দর্শন* dorhon, not *dorson*.

Neither of the characters *শ*, *ষ*, *জ*, are pronounced by the Asamese like English *sh*, unless combined with *y*, as in *বেশ্য* besya, *শ্যাম* syam, *মিস্য* hisy, which should be sounded as if written *besha*, *sham*, *hish*. It is matter of some surprise that philologists appear not to have been generally aware of the true nature of this sound, which is not an aspirated *s*, but a compound formed by the combination of the consonant *y* with the letter *s*. Thus *rook's-yell*, (the two words being united as closely as possible in the pronunciation,) becomes indetical with *rook-shell*; *fit-shoe*, with *fits-you*. *Shun* is equivalent to the latter syllable of the words *mission* (mis-syun), *mention*, (men-syun), &c. In like manner *z*, or soft *s*, combined with *y*, forms the sound of *zh*, as in *vision*, pronounced *vizy-un*.

In all words introduced into the Asamese language from the Hindustani, English, Hebrew, Greek, &c. *ষ* is the proper representative of the simple *s*; as *সেলাম* selam, *compliments*; *সিপাহি* sipahi, a *soldier*, *সামুয়েল*, Samuel. *জ* and *শ* were used to express this sound in the first version of the Asamese New Testament, printed at Serampore, and, in consequence, the name of our Savior is to this day pronounced *যিহু* Yihu.

instead of Yisu, in many parts of Asam. Natives who have become familiar with the Bengali, and others wishing to be thought learned, often give to ন the sound of s; as সকল sokol, for হকল, *all*; দেশ des for deh, a *country*; শিষ্য sis for হিষ্য, a *disciple*; an error which will be avoided by those who would speak the language in its purity.

হ is a simple aspirate, like the English h.

ক্ষ is a compound of ক k and শ sh, but is pronounced শ্য khy, and in Asamese is often softened to শ. The compound character is unnecessary.

Having given this brief account of all the letters in the Sanskrit alphabet, and their pronunciation as given by the natives of Asam, we are now prepared to present in one view the following

COMPLETE ASAMESE ALPHABET.

অ	o	আ	a	ই	i	উ	u
এ	e	ঐ	oi	ও	u	ঔ	ou
ক	k	খ	kh	গ	g	ঘ	gh
ঙ	ng	চ	s	জ	j	ঞ	n
ট	t	ঠ	th	ড	d	ঢ	dh
ত	t	থ	th	দ	d	ধ	dh
ন	n	প	p	ফ	ph	ব	b
ভ	bh	ম	m	য	y	র	r
ল	l	ৱ	w	শ	h	হ	h

The vowels are combined with the consonants in the following manner:

କ	ko	କା	ka	କି	ki	କୁ	ku
କେ	ke	କୌ	kói	କୋ	ku	କୌ	kóu

The combination of ୱ with the consonants ଋ and ୠ, produces the forms ଋ ru, and ୠ hu. Two consonants occurring together are usually joined, forming a compound letter; thus endhar, *darkness*, is written ଏନ୍ଦାର, not ଏନ୍ଧାର; ନକ୍ସତେ hongkot, *jeopardy*, not ନକ୍ଧଟେ; ପର୍ବତ porbot, *a mountain*, not ପର୍ବତ. Most of the compounds are easily recognized from their resemblance to the simple forms. The following are somewhat irregular in their formation:

କ୍ର	kr	କ୍ତ	kt	କ୍ତ	ngk	ତ୍ର	tr	ତ୍ର	tru
କ୍ଷ	ns	କ୍ଷ	nj	କ୍ଷ	nd	କ୍ଷ	ntu	କ୍ଷ	nth
କ୍ଷ	ndh	କ୍ଷ	stu	କ୍ଷ	sth	କ୍ଷ	hu		

The following forms are sometimes met with in manuscripts and books:

କୌ	i	କୌ	i	କୌ	í	କୌ	u	କୌ	ú
କୌ	ku	କୌ	kri	କୌ	gu	କୌ	jny (gy)	କୌ	nu
କୌ	tt	କୌ	tu	କୌ	tt	କୌ	ttr	କୌ	tth
କୌ	trú	କୌ	tri	କୌ	tm	କୌ	or ୧ for ୱ	କୌ	ty
କୌ	du	କୌ	dw	କୌ	ddh	କୌ	nu	କୌ	nw
କୌ	ndh	କୌ	pu	କୌ	bu	କୌ	bd	କୌ	bdh
କୌ	br	କୌ	bru	କୌ	by	କୌ	mu	କୌ	mw
କୌ	hu	କୌ	st	କୌ	sth	କୌ	sn	କୌ	sw
କୌ	hu	କୌ	hri	କୌ	hn	କୌ	hy (jy)	କୌ	khm

The Sanskrit rules for the permutation of vowels, when they fall together at the end and beginning of words to be combined, as अ, इ, उ, changed to आ, ए, ओ, are not observed in Asamese. Thus পরম ইশ্বর, the *Supreme God*, is written and pronounced as two distinct words, not পরমেশ্বর as in Sanskrit; ধৰ্ম্ম অৱতাৰ *Holy Incarnation*, not ধৰ্ম্মাৱতাৰ; দক্ষিণ উত্তৰ not দক্ষি-নোত্তৰ, *north and south*. But familiar and established compounds introduced from the Sanskrit in their combined state, may preserve these permutations; as দেশাধিকাৰ deḥadhikar, *ruler of a country*, instead of দেশ অধিকাৰ; চন্দ্ৰোদয়ৈ sondrudoi for চন্দ্ৰ উদয়ৈ sondro udoi, the *moon's rising*; দেশান্তৰ deḥantor, *beyond the country*, instead of দেশ অন্তৰ deḥ ontar; yet the more usual and regular form is দেশৰ অধিকাৰ deḥar ódhikar, চন্দ্ৰৰ উদয়ৈ sondror udoi, &c.

Words are often contracted in Asamese by the omission of ৰ, and certain other letters in the middle of a word, when followed by the vowel ই; as হৈসতে hôte for সহিতে hohite; কৈ kói for করি kóri; নৈ nôi for নদি nodi; পৈ pói for পতি póti; ঘৈনি ghôini for ঘরিনি ghorini; হৈধনি hóidhóni for হরিধনি hóridthóni; খুইচে khuise for খুজিচে khujise, *he asks for*, and sometimes বুইলে buile, for बुलिले bulile, *he said*.

The numerical notation in Asamese corresponds to that of the English; the following being the forms of the figures in use:

১ ২ ৩ ৪ ৫ ৬ ৭ ৮ ৯ ০

When a word is to be repeated, it is usual to place the figure ২ after it, instead of writing the word again; a clumsy contrivance, which often renders a sentence ambiguous, and which ought not to be tolerated in print.

Other abbreviations in use are শ্রী (Bengali শ্রী or শ্রী) for স্রী *sri*, *illustrious*, a word prefixed to proper names; and ৯ signifying Iswor, or the trilateral name of the deity, ওঁ, A U M.

The character ৯ is affixed where the first part only of a word is written, as ট৯ for টকা, *a rupee*; ন৯ for নম্বর, *number*; খ্রি৯ অ৯ for খ্রিষ্ট অবতার, or *Anno Domini*.

In writing the names of places, rivers, &c. of Asam, in Roman characters, it is usual to follow the Bengali pronunciation; thus we say Asam, from the Bengali আসাম, instead of the native term অসম* Ohom, or আহম Ahom; Sibsagor instead of শিবসাগর Hiwohagor; Gowahati instead of গুৱাহাটী Guahatī; and Nowgong, which is a corruption of নগাঁও No-gaun, New Village.

* This was the term given by the natives to the Shyans, when they first invaded the country, and signifies *unequaled*, from সম hom, *equal*, and অ, negative particle. The word is commonly written *Assam* by Europeans, to correspond with the present vitiated pronunciation, which gives the first *a* the short sound as in *battle*, instead of the full Italian sound as in *papa*. The *s* being single in the original, it seems better to preserve the same orthography in English; and for this we have the best authorities; WILCOX, who first explored and described the country, WILSON'S Sanskrit Dictionary, PEARCE'S Geography, ROBINSON'S Descriptive Account of Asam, &c. &c.

ASAMESE ALPHABET.

<i>Letter.</i>	<i>Symbol.</i>	<i>Power.</i>	<i>Example.</i>	<i>Romanized.</i>	<i>Sounded as in</i>
অ		o	ধরমি	dhorómi	commodore
আ	।	a	আকাস	akah	father
ই	ি	i	চিচি	sithi	city
উ	ু	u	পুরুস	puruh	cuckoo
এ	ে	e	এনে	ene	earnest
ঐ	ৈ	oi	খাইরৈ	khawói	going
ও	ে ১	u	বোলো	bulun	bull
ঔ	ৌ	ou	কুপৌ	kupou	pour
ক		k	কাকত	kakot	king
খ		kh	পুখুরি	pukhuri	cock-horse
গ		g	গল	gól	goal
ঘ		gh	লঘনা	loghona	log-house
ঙ্গ	ং	ng	চাঙ্গ	sang	sinking
চ		s	চন্দ্র	sondro	some
জ		j	জেনে	jene	je, (French)
ঞ		n	আঁওতাই	auntai	l'enfant, Fr.
ট		t	আটাই	atai	tent
ঠ		th	চোঁট	thunt	boat-hire
ড		d	ডাঙ্গর	dangor	darling
ঢ		dh	ঢাকনি	dhakóni	childhood
ত		t	তপত	topot	Matthew
থ		th	অর্থাত	orthat	priesthood
দ		d	দন্দ	dond	spendthrift

<i>Letter.</i>	<i>Symbol.</i>	<i>Power.</i>	<i>Example.</i>	<i>Romanized.</i>	<i>Sounded as in</i>
ধ	dh		ধাৰ	dhar	adhere
ন	n		নতুন	nótun	none
প	p		পানি	pani	pen
ফ	ph		ফুল	phul	up-hill
ব	b		বৰন	boron	but
ভ	bh		ভাত	bhat	abhor
ম	m		মলম	molom	man
য়	y		বয়স	boyoh	youth
ৰ	r		প্রার্থনা	prarthona	roll
ল	l		লৱা	lora	load
ৱ	w		অৱলম্ব	owosy	wind
শ	h, s *		শিলা	hisy	guttural h
হ	h		হাঁহ	hanh	hard

COMPOUND FORMS.

ক kr, ক kt, গ gn, ঙ ngk, ঞ ns, ঞ nj,
 ট nt, ঠ nth, ড nd, ত্ব tn, ত্ম tm, ত tr,
 ত্র tru, দ্ধ ddh, দ্ধ dm, ভ dbh, দ্ব dw, ভ nt,
 ত্র ntr, ভ ntu, য় nth, ন্দ্ nd, ত্র ndr, ত্র ndru,
 ত্র ndh, য় nb, য় nm, ন্ ns, ত্ত pt, য় pn,
 য় pl, য় bd, ত্র bhru, য় mp, য় mb, ত্র mbh,
 য় lp, ত্ত st, ত্ত sth, ক sk, ত্ত st, ত্র str,
 ত্ত stu, ত্ত sth, য় sn, ত্র sp, য় sw, য় sm,
 ত্র sru, ক ru, হ hu, ত্র hr, ত্র hm.

* Combined with another consonant, this letter is always sounded as h.

THERE are no articles in Asamese. Their place is supplied by এক *ek*, *one*, for the indefinite, and সেই *hei*, *that*, for the definite.

A noun standing without an affix to limit its signification, is used either for the singular or plural; thus মানুহ *manuh*, may either mean *man*, *a man*, *the man*, or *men*, *the men*. To denote the plural, বিলাক *bilak*, ইহ *hont*, or বোৰ *bur*, is affixed. Of these, the first is the most honorary.

Asamese nouns have four degrees of emphasis :

- 1st. The radical form মানুহ *manuh*, *man*.
- 2d. The same slightly emphatic, as মানুহে *manuhe*. This is generally used for the nominative to a verb.
- 3d. The same still more emphatic, by the addition of ই, as মানুহেই *korile*, *it was man* that did it.
- 4th. The highest degree of emphasis is denoted by the affix হে, as মানুহেহে *korile*, *manuhhe korile*, *it was only man* that did it.

The cases are six, besides the vocative, which is identical with the nominative in form.

DECLENSION of মানুহ *manuh*, *a man*.

SINGULAR OR PLURAL.

Nominative,	মানুহ	<i>manuh</i>	a or the man
Genitive,	মানুহৰ	<i>manuhor</i>	of a man
Dative,	মানুহলৈ	<i>manuholoi</i>	to or for a man
Accusative,	মানুহ, মানুহক	<i>manuhok</i>	a man
Locative,	মানুহত	<i>manuhot</i>	at or in a man
Ablative	মানুহে	<i>manuhe</i>	by or with a man

Emphatic Form.

Nom.	মানুহে	manuhe	a or the man
Gen.	মানুহেৰে	manuhore	of the man
Dat.	মানুহলৈকে	manuholoike	to, as far as, the man
Acc.	মানুহকে	manuhoke	the man
Loc.	মানুহতে	manuhote	at, in, to the man
Abl.	মানুহেৰে	manuhere	by or with the man

PLURAL.

Nom.	মানুহবিলাক	manuhbilak	men
Gen.	মানুহবিলাকৰ	manuhbilakor	of men
Dat.	মানুহবিলাকলৈ	manuhbilakoloi	to or for men
Acc.	মানুহবিলাককে	manuhbilakok	men
Loc.	মানুহবিলাকতে	manuhbilakot	at or in men
Abl.	মানুহবিলাকে	manuhbilake	with men

Emphatic Form.

Nom.	মানুহবিলাকে	manuhbilake	men
Gen.	মানুহবিলাকেৰে	manuhbilakore	of men
Dat.	মানুহবিলাকলৈকে	manuhbilakoloike	to men
Acc.	মানুহবিলাককে	manuhbilakoike	men
Loc.	মানুহবিলাকতে	manuhbilakote	at or in men
Abl.	মানুহবিলাকেৰে	manuhbilakere	with men

INFERIOR.

Nom.	মানুহঁত	manuhont	men
Gen.	মানুহঁতৰ	manuhontor	of men
Dat.	মানুহঁতলৈ	manuhontoloi	to or for men
Acc.	মানুহঁতক	manuhontok	men
Loc.	মানুহঁতত	manuhontot	at or in men
Abl.	মানুহঁতে	manuhonte	by or with men

Emphatic Form.

Nom.	মানুইতে	manuhonte	men
Gen.	মানুইতৰে	manuhontore	of men
Dat.	মানুইতলৈকে	manuhontoloike	to men
Acc.	মানুইতকে	manuhontoke	men
Loc.	মানুইততে	manuhontote	at or in men
Abl.	মানুইতৰে	manuhontere	by or with men

Otherwise:

Nom.	মানুহবোৰ	manuhbur	men
Gen.	মানুহবোৰৰ	manuhburor	of men
Dat.	মানুহবোৰলৈ	manuhburoloi	to or for men
Acc.	মানুহবোৰক	manuhburok	men
Loc.	মানুহবোৰত	manuhburot	at or in men
Abl.	মানুহবোৰে	manuhbure	by or with men

Emphatic Form.

Nom.	মানুহবোৰে	manuhbure	men
Gen.	মানুহবোৰৰে	manuhbureore	of men
Dat.	মানুহবোৰলৈকে	manuhburoloike	to men
Acc.	মানুহবোৰকে	manuhburoke	men
Loc.	মানুহবোৰতে	manuhburote	at or in men
Abl.	মানুহবোৰেৰে	manuhburere	by or with men

Nouns ending in অ are thus declined :

*Simple Form.**Emphatic.*

Nom.	পুত্ৰ	putro	পুত্ৰই	putroi	a son
Gen.	পুত্ৰৰ	putror	পুত্ৰে	putrore	of a son
Dat.	পুত্ৰলৈ	putroloi	পুত্ৰলৈকে	putroloike	to a son
Acc.	পুত্ৰক	putrok	পুত্ৰকে	putroke	a son
Loc.	পুত্ৰত	putrot	পুত্ৰতে	putrote	at a son
Abl.	পুত্ৰই	putroi	পুত্ৰেৰ	putrere	with a son

Plural, পুত্ৰবোৰ, পুত্ৰবিলাক, পুত্ৰইত, &c.

Nouns ending in আ :

	<i>Simple.</i>		<i>Emphatic.</i>		
Nom.	গা	ga	গাই	gai	a body
Gen.	গার	gar	গারে	gare	of a body
Dat.	গালৈ	galoi	গালৈকে	galoike	to a body
Acc.	গা	ga	গাকে	gake	a body
Loc.	গাত	gat	গাতে	gate	on a body
Abl.	গাই	gai	গারে	gare	with a body

Plural, গারোৰ, গাৰিলাক, &c.

Nouns ending in ই :

	<i>Simple.</i>		<i>Emphatic.</i>		
Nom.	চৰাই	sorai	চৰায়ে	soraie	a bird
Gen.	চৰাইৰ	sorair	চৰাইৰে	soraire	of a bird
Dat.	চৰাইলৈ	sorailoi	চৰাইলৈকে	sorailoike	to a bird
Acc.	চৰাইক	soraik	চৰাইকে	soraike	a bird
Loc.	চৰাইত	sorait	চৰাইতে	soraite	in a bird
Abl.	চৰায়ে	soraie	চৰাইৰে	soraire	with a bird

চৰায়েৰে soraiere

Plural, চৰাইবোৰ, চৰাইবিলাক, &c.

	<i>Simple.</i>		<i>Emphatic.</i>		
Nom.	জুই	jui	জুয়ে	juie	fire
Gen.	জুইৰ	juir	জুইৰে	juire	of fire
Dat.	জুইলৈ	juiloi	জুইলৈকে	juiloike	to fire
Acc.	জুই, জুইক	juik	জুইকে	juike	fire
Loc.	জুইত	juit	জুইতে	juite	in fire
Abl.	জুয়ে	juie	জুইৰে	juire	with fire

জুয়েৰে juiere

Nouns ending in **উ** are thus declined:

	<i>Simple.</i>		<i>Emphatic.</i>		
Nom.	চকু	sóku	চকুএ	sókue,	an eye .
Gen.	চকুর	sókur	চকুরে	sókure,	of an eye
Dat.	চকুৈল	sókuloi	চকুৈলকে	sókuloike	to an eye
Acc.	চকু	sóku	চকুকে	sókuke	an eye
Loc.	চকুত	sókut	চকুতে	sókute	in an eye
Abl.	চকুএ	sókue	চকুরে	sókure	with an eye
			চকুএৰে	sókuerè	

Nouns ending in **ও**:

	<i>Simple.</i>		<i>Emphatic.</i>		
Nom.	নাও	na <u>u</u>	নাওৰ	nawe,	a boat
Gen.	নাওৰ	nawor	নাওৰে	nawore	of a boat
Dat.	নাওলৈ	nawoloi	নাওলৈকে	nawoloike	to a boat
Acc.	নাও	na <u>u</u>	নাওকে	nawoke	a boat
Loc.	নাওত	nawot	নাওতে	nawote	in a boat
Abl.	নাওৰ	nawe	নাওৰে	nawore	with a boat

Nouns ending in **ঔ**:

	<i>Simple.</i>		<i>Emphatic.</i>		
Nom.	কুপৌ	kup <u>ou</u>	কুপৌএ	kupóue	a dove
Gen.	কুপৌৰ	kupóur	কুপৌৰে	kupóure	of a dove
Dat.	কুপৌলৈ	kupóuloi	কুপৌলৈকে	kupóuloike	to a dove
Acc.	কুপৌক	kupók	কুপৌকে	kupóuke	a dove
Loc.	কুপৌত	kupout	কুপৌতে	kupóute	in a dove
Abl.	কুপৌএ	kupóue	কুপৌৰে	kupóure	with a dove
			কুপৌএৰে	kupóuere	

Nouns ending in a consonant are thus declined :

	<i>Simple.</i>		<i>Emphatic.</i>		
Nom.	মূৰ	mur	মূৰে	mure	a or the head
Gen.	মূৰৰ	muror	মূৰেৰে	murore	of a head
Dat.	মূৰলৈ	muroloi	মূৰলৈকে	muroloike	to a head
Acc.	মূৰ	mur	মূৰকে	muroke	a head
Loc.	মূৰত	murot	মূৰতে	murote	on a head
Abl.	মূৰে	mure	মূৰেৰে	murere	with a head

	<i>Simple.</i>		<i>Emphatic.</i>		
Nom.	হাঁহ	hanh	হাঁহে	hanhe	a duck
Gen.	হাঁহৰ	hanhor	হাঁহেৰে	hanhore	of a duck
Dat.	হাঁহলৈ	hanholoi	হাঁহলৈকে	hanholoike	to a duck
Acc.	হাঁহ	hanh	হাঁহকে	hanhoke	a duck
Loc.	হাঁহত	hanhot	হাঁহতে	hanhote	in a duck
Abl.	হাঁহে	hanhe	হাঁহেৰে	hanhere	with a duck

	<i>Simple.</i>		<i>Emphatic.</i>		
Nom.	দিন	din	দিনে	dine	a day
Gen.	দিনৰ	dinor	দিনেৰে	dinore	of a day
Dat.	দিনলৈ	dinoloi	দিনলৈকে	dinoloike	to a day
Acc.	দিন	din	দিনকে	dinoke	a day
Loc.	{ দিনত	dinot	দিনতে	dinote	on a day
	{ দিনা	dina	দিনাই	dinai	
Abl.	দিনে	dine	দিনেৰে	dinere	with a day

The simple accusative of neuter nouns is generally the same as the nominative; in the accusative of persons and animals also, the termination *ক* is often omitted.

Nouns are sometimes joined with the affix ট or টো, which is nearly equivalent to the article *the* in English, as মানুহটে, মানুহটো, *the man*. These forms are thus declined :

	<i>Simple.</i>	<i>Emphatic.</i>	<i>Simple.</i>	<i>Emphatic.</i>
Nom.	———	মানুহটে	মানুহটো	মানুহটোএ
Gen.	মানুহটৰ	মানুহটেৰে	মানুহটোৰ	মানুহটোৰে
Dat.	মানুহটলৈ	মানুহটলৈকে	মানুহটোলৈ	মানুহটোলৈকে
Acc.	মানুহটক	মানুহটকে	মানুহটোক	মানুহটোকে
Loc.	মানুহত	মানুহতে	মানুহতো	মানুহতোতে
Abl.	মানুহটে	মানুহটেৰে	মানুহটোএ	মানুহটোএৰে

টো is also placed after the genitive to distinguish an individual from others; as বৰটো *bortu*, *the largest*, তলৰটো *tolortu*, *the lower one*, মাঝৰটো *majortu*, *the middle one*, পাচৰটো *pasortu*, *the last*.

টি is applied to objects that are small, delicate or beloved; as চৰাইটি, a little bird; মোৰ প্ৰিয় লৰাটি, my dear little son.

GENERIC NOUNS. When a numeral adjective is used, it is usually conjoined with a generic affix, denoting the class to which the noun belongs, as মানুহ দুজন, men two persons, i. e. *two men*; চোআলি এজনি, a girl one female, i. e. *a girl*. The following are some of the principal generic affixes.

টা, applied to things in general, without any particular classification; as এটা মানুহ, one man; পাঁচোটা চৰাই, five birds; দহোটা ঘৰ, ten houses.

টি, to things that are small, as কুকুৰাৰ পোআলি চাইটি, four chickens.

খন or খান, a sheet, any thing spread out, or extended; as এখন পানি, a sheet of water; বাঙ দুখন, two boats; কটাৰি এখন, a knife.

জোপা, জুপি, a tree or bush; as দোজোপা গচ, two trees; আম বাৰে জোপা, twelve mango trees.

গচ, a tree, applied to things long and slender; as লেজু দুগচ, two ropes; সোণৰ হাৰ এগচ, a gold chain.

ডাল, ডালি, a branch; বাঁহ সোলে ডাল, sixteen bamboos; লাখুটি এডাল, a cane; চাৰি ডাল খাগৰি, four reeds; এডালি চুলি, a hair.

ভোখৰ, ডুখৰি, a piece; এভোখৰ মাটি, a piece of ground; কাপৰ এভোখৰ, a piece of cloth.

পোলা or মুঠা, a bundle; দোপোলা নল, two bundles of reeds; খৰি এমুঠা, a bundle of wood; মুঠি, a handful; চাউল তিনি মুঠি, three handfuls of rice.

টোপা or টোপি, a drop, পানি এটুপি a drop of water; গাখিৰ এটোপা, a little milk.

সোপা, a heap, a mass; কেন এসোপা, a mass of foam; কাপৰ এসোপা, a bundle of cloth.

গোটা চাৰেক, several; মহ গোটা চাৰেক, several buffaloes.

REDUPLICATIONS. The Asamese are fond of repeating a word with some slight variation, to represent several things of the same sort, as চাউল rice, চাউল ভাউল, rice and other eatables; কুকুৰ চুকুৰ, dogs, &c. The following are specimens of the common dialect.

বাচন, a plate	বাচন বৰ্তন, plates and dishes
ভাত, cooked rice	ভাত চাত, eatables
চাগলি, a goat	চাগলি ভাগলি, goats and the like

কিতাপ, a book	কিতাপ চিতাপ, books
খোআ, eating	খোআ হোআ, eating and drinking
কোআ, speaking	কুআ কুই, reports
চেনেহ, love	চেনেহা চেনেহি, mutual affection
গচ, a tree	গচ গচনি, woods
সাক, greens	সাক চাক, greens and vegetables
মাচ, fish	মাচ কাচ, fishes, &c.
গর্জন, thunder	গর্জন তর্জন, roarings
পইচা, pice	পইচা চইচা, pice and small coins
কথা, a word	কথন মথন, conversation
হাত, a hand	হাত পাঁত, hands and feet
ধন, money	ধন বান, money
কল, plantain	কল চল, plantains, &c.

Sometimes the words are unlike in sound, but similar in signification, as :

লরা, boys	দামুরি, calves	লরা দামুরি, children
কাপড়, cloth	কাঁরি, rags	কাপড় কাঁরি, clothing
জল, water	পান, drinking	জল পান, luncheon
বালি, sand	চাই, ashes	বালি চাই, an atom
ঘর, house	দুআর, door	ঘর দুআর, habitations

A more elegant manner of expressing the same idea is by using the term আদি করি, after the principal object designated, as পর্বতকে আদি করি ভল গল, i. e. *the mountains, &c. went under*; or পর্বতকে আদি করি সকলো ভল গল, *commencing with the mountains, every thing went down*. Sometimes the verb is omitted, as গচ আদি আটাইবোৰ নষ্ট হল, *the trees and every thing were destroyed*.

GENDER in Asamese is usually denoted by different words. Sometimes the distinction is marked by a difference of termination, the feminine usually ending in ই.

Masculine.

ৰজা roja, a king
কৌৱৰ kuonr, a prince
স্বামি swami, a husband
পতি or পৈ পৌ, a husband
মুনিহ munih, a man
পুরুষ puruh, a man
জন jon, a male person
মতা mota, a male
বুৰা bura, an old man
লৰা lora a boy
দেউ deu, a god
গোমাই guhain, a god
বামুন bamun, a Brahman
ডোম dum, a Doom
নগা noga, a Naga
বন্দি bondi, a man servant
নদ nod, a river

Feminine.

ৰানি rani, a queen
কুঁৱৰি kuonri, a princess
ভাৰ্জা bharja, a wife
ঘৈনি ghoini, a wife
তিৰোতা tiruta, a woman
তিৰি tiri, a woman
জনি joni, a female
মাইকি maiki, a female
বুৰি buri, an old woman
চোখালি suali, a girl
দেবি debi, a goddess
গোমালি guhani, a goddess
বামুনি bamuni, Brahmaness
ডুমুনি dumuni, Doom woman
নাগিনি nagini, Naga woman
বেটি bentī, a maid servant
নদি, নৈ noi, a female river

In speaking of their relatives, the Asamese use four different terms; thus বোপাই bupai, is *my father*; বাপেৰ baper, *your father*, inferior; বাপা bapa, *your father*, respectful; বাপেক bapek, *his father*. The following table comprehends, it is believed, nearly all the terms of this kind in common use.

<i>My</i>	<i>Your</i>	<i>His</i>	
মোৰ	তোৰ তোমাৰ	তাৰ	
বোপাই	বাপেৰ বাপা	বাপেক	father
আই	মাৰ মাৰা	মাক	mother
ককা	ককাৰ ককাৰা	ককাক	grand father
বুৰি আই	বুৰি মাৰ বুৰি মাৰা	বুৰি মাক	grand mother
আজো ককা	আজো ককাৰ আজো ককাৰা	আজো ককাক	great grand father
আজো বুৰি আই	আজো বুৰি মাৰ আজো বুৰি মাৰা	আজো বুৰি মাক	great grand mother
পো	পুতেৰ পোঁআ	পুতেক	son
জি	জিএৰ জিঁয়া	জিএক	daughter
নাতি	নাতিএৰ নাতিয়া	নাতিএক	grand son
নাতিনি	নাতিনিএৰ নাতিনিয়া	নাতিনিএক	grand daughter
পৰি নাতি	পৰি নাতিএৰ পৰি নাতিনিয়া	পৰি নাতিনিএক	great grand son
পৰি নাতিনি	পৰি নাতিনিএৰ পৰি নাতিনিয়া	পৰি নাতিনিএক	great grand daughter

পৈ	পৈএৰ পৈয়া	পৈএক	husband
যৈনি	যৈনিএৰ যৈনিয়া	যৈনিএক	wife
মহৰ	মহৰেৰ মহৰা	মহৰেক	father-in-law
মাহ	মাহএৰ মাহআ	মাহএক	mother-in-law
জোঁআই	জোঁআয়েৰ জোঁআয়া	জোঁআয়েক	son-in-law
বোঁআৰি	বোঁআৰিএৰ বোঁআৰিয়া	বোঁআৰিএক	daughter-in-law
দদাই	দদায়েৰ দদায়া	দদায়েক	step-father
মাহিআই	মাহিমাৰ মাহিমাৰা	মাহিমাৰ	step-mother
ভতিজা	ভতিজাৰ ভতিজাৰা	ভতিজাক	step-son (father's)
পো	পুতেৰ পোঁআ	পুতেক	step-son (mother's)
ভতিজা	ভতিজাৰ ভতিজাৰা	ভতিজাক	step-daughter (father's)
জি	জিএৰ জিয়া	জিএক	step daughter (mother's)
ককাই	ককায়েৰ ককায়া	ককায়েক	elder brother, or cousin
ভাই	ভায়েৰ ভায়া	ভায়েক	younger brother, or cousin

বাই	বায়ের বায়ী	বায়েক	elder sister, or cousin
ভনি	ভনিএৰ ভনিয়া	ভনিএক	younger sister, or cousin
বৰ বোপাই	বৰ বাপেৰ বৰ বাপা	বৰ বাপেক	father's elder brother
বৰ আই	বৰ মাব বৰ মাৰা	বৰ মাক	his wife
দদাই	দদায়েৰ দদায়া	দদায়েক	father's younger brother
শুৰি	শুৰিএৰ শুৰিয়া	শুৰিএক	his wife
জেঠাই	জেঠায়েৰ জেঠায়া	জেঠায়েক	father's or mother's elder sister
জেঠপা	জেঠপাএৰ জেঠপায়া	জেঠপায়েক	her husband
পেহি	পেহিএৰ পেহিয়া	পেহিএক	father's youngest sister
পেহা	পেহাৰ পেহা	পেহাক	her husband
মোমাই	মোমায়েৰ মোমায়া	মোমায়েক	mother's brother
মাই	মায়েৰ মায়া	মায়েক	his wife
মাহি	মাহিএৰ মাহিয়া	মাহিএক	mother's young- er sister
মহা	মহাৰ মহা	মহাক	her husband
বৰ জনা	বৰ জনাৰ বৰ জনা	বৰ জনাক	husband's elder brother

দেওৰ	দেওৰেৰ দেওৰা	দেওৰেক	husband's young- er brother
জিটিএ	জিটিএএৰ জিটিএয়া	জিটিএএক	husband's elder sister
ননন্দি	ননন্দিএৰ ননন্দা	ননন্দিএক	husband's young- er sister
জেঠেৰি	জেঠেৰিএৰ জেঠেৰিয়া	জেঠেৰিএক	wife's elder bro- ther
খুৰ সালি	খুৰ সালিএৰ খুৰ সালিয়া	খুৰ সালিএক	wife's younger brother or sister
জেসাহ	জেসাহএৰ জেসাহা	জেসাহএক	wife's elder sister
বৌ	বৌএৰ বৌআ	বৌএক	elder brother's wife
ভাই বো- আৰি	ভাই বোআ- বিএৰ ভাই বোআৰিয়া	ভাই বোআ- বিএক	younger brother's wife
ভিনিহি	ভিনিহিএৰ ভিনিহিয়া	ভিনিহিএক	elder sister's hus- band
বৈনাই	বৈনায়েৰ বৈনায়া	বৈনায়েক	younger sister's husband
ভতিজা পো	ভতিজা পুতেৰ ভতিজা পোআ	ভতিজা পুতেক	brother's son
ভতিজা জি	ভতিজা জিএৰ ভতিজা জিয়া	ভতিজা জিএক	brother's daughter
ভাগিন	ভাগিনেৰ ভাগিনিয়া	ভাগিনিএক	sister's son
ভাগিনি	ভাগিনিএৰ ভাগিনিয়া	ভাগিনিএক	sister's daughter

There are no prepositions in Asamese ; their place is supplied by nouns in the locative and ablative cases, following the genitive ; as মানুহৰ লগত, *with* the men, literally, *in company of the men*. The following are some of the most common nouns used in this way.

পৰা, *from*; locative case of পৰ, *other*.

সৈতে, *with*, ablative of সহিত, *union*, সহিতে, *in union with*; by contraction সৈতে.

লগত, *with*; loc. of লগ, *company*; abl. লগে.

লগে, *with*; ablative of লগ, *connection, company*.

পাচ, *after*, abl. of পাচ, *the after part*; loc. পাচত.

আগে, *before*; abl. of আগ, *the front*; loc. আগত.

ওপৰত and ওপৰে, *above*; from ওপৰ, *the upper part*.

তলত and তলে, *below*; from তল, *the lower part*.

নিমিত্তে and কাৰনে *for*, from নিমিত্ত and কাৰন, *cause*; also হেতুকে, *because*, from হেতু or হেতুক, *cause*.

দোআৰাই, *by means of*, emphatic locative of দুআৰ, *a door, a way*.

হতুআই, *by, by the hand of*, emphatic form of the participial derivative হতুআ, from হাত, *a hand*.

কানত, কানৰত, *beside*, loc. of কান or কানৰ, *border*.

কোনত, *beside*, loc. of কোন, *side*.

পাৰত, *by, on the bank*, from পাৰ, *a bank, side*.

ওচৰত, *by, near*, from ওচৰ, *near, nearness*.

মাজত and মাজে, *among, amidst*, from মাজ the middle.

বাহিৰে and বাহে, *without, besides*, from বাহিৰ and বাহ, *the outside*.

ভিতৰত, ভিতৰে, *within*, from ভিতৰ, *the inner part*.

চারিও কাল, *around*, from চারিও কাল, *four sides*.

চারিও পোন, *around*, from চারিও পোন, *four directions*.

The simple form of the ablative is usually followed by সৈতে *hoite*, as মানুষে সৈতে, *with men*; or by the verb দি *di*, as বাটে দি, *by the road*, মাজে দি, *by the midst, through*. Pronouns, and nouns signifying persons, are seldom used in the ablative except with সৈতে. They are sometimes, however, followed by দি, as ময়ে দি ন গলে, *unless he goes by me*.

When mere accompaniment is denoted, সৈতে follows the simple form of the ablative, as তুমিএ সৈতে জাম, *I will go with you*.

When the instrument by which an action is performed is followed by সৈতে, the ablative must be in the emphatic form; as হাতেৰে সৈতে বন কৰিচে, *he works with his hands*. When used without সৈতে, the ablative may be in either the simple or emphatic form; as নারে গল, *he went by boat*, or নারেৰে গল, *he went with a boat*.

When a person is addressed, the locative case is generally used, as মানুষত কৈচে, *he speaks to the man*, literally, *at the man*; but if the noun be followed by the verb বুলি, *to say*, it must be put in the accusative, as মানুষক বুলিচে, *he tells the man*.

PRONOUNS.

First Personal Pronoun, মই moi, I.

SINGULAR.

	<i>Simple Form.</i>		<i>Emphatic.</i>		
Nom.	মই	moi	ময়ে	moie	I
Gen.	মোর	mur	মোরে	mure	mine
Dat.	মোলৈ	muloi	মোলৈকে	muloike	to or for me
Acc.	মোক	muk	মোকে	muke	me
Loc.	মোত	mut	মোতে	mute	at, in or on me
Abl.	ময়ে	moie	মোৰে	mure	by or with me

PLURAL.

	<i>Simple Form.</i>		<i>Emphatic.</i>		
Nom.	আমি	ami	আমিএ	amie	we
Gen.	আমার	amar	আমাৰে	amare	ours
Dat.	আমালৈ	amalo	আমালৈকে	amaloike	to us
Acc.	আমাক	amak	আমাকে	amake	us
Loc.	আমাত	amat	আমাতে	amate	in us
Abl.	আমিএ	amie	আমাৰে	amare	with us

Second Personal Pronoun inferior, তই toi, thou.

SINGULAR.

	<i>Simple Form.</i>		<i>Emphatic.</i>		
Nom.	তই	toi	তয়ে	toie	thou
Gen.	তোৰ	tur	তোৰে	ture	thine
Dat.	তোলৈ	tuloi	তোলৈকে	tuloike	to thee
Acc.	তোক	tuk	তোকে	tuke	thee
Loc.	তোত	tut	তোতে	tute	in thee
Abl.	তয়ে	toie	তোৰে	ture	with thee

PLURAL.

*Simple Form.**Emphatic.*

Nom.	তইত	tohont	তইতে	tohonte	you
Gen.	তইতৰ	tohontor	তইতৰে	tohontore	yours
Dat.	তইতলৈ	tohontoloi	তইতলৈকে	tohontoloike	to you
Acc.	তইতক	tohontok	তইতকে	tohontoke	you
Loc.	তইতত	tohontot	তইততে	tohontote	in you
Abl.	তইতে	tohonte	তইতেৰে	tohontere	with you

Second Personal Pronoun respectful, হুমি tumi, thou.

SINGULAR.

*Simple Form.**Emphatic.*

Nom.	হুমি	tumi	হুমিএ	tumie	thou
Gen.	তোমাৰ	tumar	তোমাৰে	tumare	thine
Dat.	তোমালৈ	tumaloi	তোমালৈকে	tumaloike	to thee
Acc.	তোমাক	tumak	তোমাকে	tumake	thee
Loc.	তোমাত	tumat	তোমাত্তে	tumate	in thee
Abl.	হুমিএ	tumie	তোমাৰে	tumare	with thee

PLURAL.

*Simple Form.**Emphatic.*

N.	তোমোলাক	tumulak	তোমোলাকে	tumulake	ye
G.	তোমোলাকৰ	tumulakor	তোমোলাকেৰে	tumulakore	yours
D.	তোমোলাকলৈ	tumulakoloi	তোমোলাকলৈকে	tumulakoloike	to you
A.	তোমোলাকক	tumulakok	তোমোলাককে	tumulakoke	you
L.	তোমোলাকত	tumulakot	তোমোলাকতে	tumulakote	in you
A.	তোমোলাকে	tumulake	তোমোলাকেৰে	tumulakere	with you

Third Personal Pronoun demonstrative, ই i, this man, this woman, this place, this thing.

SINGULAR.

	Simple Form.	Emphatic.
Nom.	ই i	ইএ or এয়ে eye he, this
Gen.	ইয়ার iar	ইয়ারে iare of this
Dat.	ইয়ারে ialoi	ইয়ারেকে ialoike to this
Acc.	ইয়াক iak	ইয়াকে iake this
Loc.	ইয়াত iat	ইয়াতে iate at this, here
Abl.	ইএ ie	ইয়ারে iare with or by this

As an adjective, এই ei, is often used instead of ই i.

PLURAL INFERIOR.

	Simple.	Emphatic.
Nom.	ইহঁত ihont	ইহঁতে ihonte they, these
Gen.	ইহঁতর ihontor	ইহঁতরে ihontore of these
Dat.	ইহঁতলৈ ihontoloi	ইহঁতলৈকে ihontoloike to these
Acc.	ইহঁতক ihontok	ইহঁতকে ihontoke these
Loc.	ইহঁতত ihontot	ইহঁততে ihontote in these
Abl.	ইহঁতে ihonte	ইহঁতেরে ihontere with these

Or ইবোব ibur, ইবোবে ibure, these, they, &c.

Plural respectful, ইবিলাক ibilak, ইবিলাকে ibilake, these, &c.

Third Personal Pronoun নি hi, this man, this woman, this thing, this place.

SINGULAR.

	Simple Form.	Emphatic.
Nom.	নি hi	নিএ, নেয়ে heyeye he, or it
Gen.	তার tar	তারে tare his, of that
Dat.	তালৈ taloi	তালৈকে taloike to him, to that

Acc.	তাক	tak	তাকে	take	him, that
Loc.	তাত	tat	তাতে	tate	in him or it, there
Abl.	নিএ	hie	তারে	tare	with him, therewith

As an adjective, সেই hei, is comonly used instead of নি hi.

PLURAL INFERIOR.

*Simple.**Emphatic.*

N.	সিইত	hihont	সিইতে	hihonte	they
G.	সিইতৰ	hihontor	সিইতৰে	hihontore	theirs
D.	সিইতলৈ	hihontoloi	সিইতলৈকে	hihontoloike	to them
A.	সিইতক	hihontok	সিইতকে	hihontoke	them
L.	সিইতত	hihontot	সিইততে	hihontote	in them
A.	সিইতে	hihonte	সিইতেৰে	hihontere	with them

Plural respectful, নিবিলাক hibilak, নিবিলাকে hibi-lake, they, &c.

সেইবোৰ and সেইবিলাক have the same sense, but are more strictly demonstrative.

*Third Personal Pronoun feminine, তাই tai, she.**Simple.**Emphatic.*

Nom.	তাই	tai	তায়ে	taie	she
Gen.	তাইৰ	tair	তাইৰে	taire	hers
Dat.	তাইলৈ	tailoi	তাইলৈকে	tailoike	to or for her
Acc.	তাইক	taik	তাইকে	taike	her
Loc.	তাইত	taik	তাইতে	taite	in or at her
Abl.	তায়ে	taie	তাইৰে	taire	with her

Plural, তাইইত taihont, তাইইতে taihonte, they, &c.

Third Personal Pronoun honorific, এঁও eun, he, she, this man or woman.

SINGULAR.

Simple Form.

Emphatic.

Nom.	এঁও	eun	এঁরে	eune	he or she
Gen.	এঁওর	eunr	এঁওরে	eunre	his
Dat.	এঁওলৈ	eunloi	এঁওলৈকে	eunloike	to or for him
Acc.	এঁওক	eunk	এঁওকে	eunke	him
Loc.	এঁওত	eunt	এঁওতে	eunte	in or to him
Abl.	এঁরে	eune	এঁরেৰে	eunere	with him

Plural, এঁওবিলাক eunbilak, &c.

Third Personal Pronoun honorific, তেঁও teun, he, she, that man or woman.

Simple Form.

Emphatic.

Nom.	তেঁও	teun	তেঁরে	teune	he
Gen.	তেঁওর	teunr	তেঁওরে	teunre	his
Dat.	তেঁওলৈ	teunloi	তেঁওলৈকে	teunloike	to or for him
Acc.	তেঁওক	teunk	তেঁওকে	teunke	him
Loc.	তেঁওত	teunt	তেঁওতে	teunte	in or to him
Abl.	তেঁরে	teune	তেঁরেৰে	teunere	with him

Plural, তেঁওবিলাক teunbilak, &c.

The Relative Pronoun জি ji, who, which, is thus declined:

Simple.

Emphatic.

Nom.	জি	ji	জৈরে	jeye	who, which
Gen.	জাৰ	jar	জাৰে	jare	whose
Dat.	জালৈ	jaloï	জালৈকে	jaloike	to whom
Acc.	জাক	jak	জাকে	jake	whom
Loc.	জাত	jat	জাতে	jate	in whom, where
Abl.	জৈয়ে	jeye	জাৰে	jare	with whom, whereby

Otherwise, in the neuter gender only:

Nom.	জি	ji	জয়ে	jeye	which
Gen.	জিহর	jihor	জিহরে	jihore	of which
Dat.	জিহনে	jiholoi	জিহনেকে	jiholoike	to which
Acc.	জিহক	jihok	জিহকে	jihoke	which
Loc.	জিহত	jihot	জিহতে	jihote	in which
Abl.	জিহে	jihe	জিহেরে	jihere	with which
<i>Plural, জিবিলাক jibilak, জিবোর jibur, &c.</i>					

The *Interrogative* কোন kun, *who?* is thus declined:

	<i>Simple.</i>		<i>Emphatic.</i>		
Nom.	কোন	kun	কোনে	kune	who?
Gen.	কার	kar	কারে	kare	whose?
Dat.	কালৈ	kaloi	কালৈকে	kaloike	to whom?
Acc.	কাক	kak	কাকে	kake	in whom?
Loc.	কাত	kat	কাত্তে	kate	in whom?
Abl.	কোনে	kune	কারে	kare	with whom?

Interrogative neuter, কি ki, what?

	<i>Simple.</i>		<i>Emphatic.</i>		
Nom.	কি	ki	কিহে	kihe	what?
Gen.	কিহর	kihor	কিহরে	kihore	of what?
Dat.	কিহনে	kihor	কিহনেকে	kiholoike	to what?
Acc.	কি	ki	কিহকে	kihoke	what?
Loc.	কিহত	kihot	কিহতে	kihote	wherein?
Abl.	কিহে	kihe	কিহেরে	kihere	whereby?

কিবা kiba, *something*, compounded of কি and বা, is declined in the same way. Nom. কিবা kiba, Gen. কিহবার kihobar, &c.

কোনো *kunu*, *some*, *some one*, *any one*, is often used with a negative particle to signify *nobody*; as কোনো নাই, there is *no one*; কোনেও নে জানে, *no one understands*. In the plural we have কোনো কোনো, কোনো-বোব, কোনোবিলাক. কেত্বেবোব কেত্বেবিলাক, কেতেটি, are also used in the same sense.

কোনোবা, *somebody*, compounded of কোন, ও and বা, is thus declined:

Nom.	কোনোবা	কোনোবাই	somebody
Gen.	কাবোবার	কাবোবাবে	of somebody
Dat.	কাবোবালৈ	কাবোবালৈকে	to somebody
Acc.	কাকোবাক	কাকোবাকে	somebody
Loc.	কাতোবাত	কাতোবাতে	at somebody
Abl.	কোনোবাই	কাবোবাবে	with somebody

কেও, *any body*, is used only in the negative form, and is thus declined:

Nom.	কেও, কেবে	keu, kewe	any body
Gen.	কাৰো	karu	of any body
Dat.	কালৈকে	kaloiku	to any body
Acc.	কাকো	kaku	any body
Loc.	কাতো	katu	at any body
Abl.	কেবে, কাৰেও	kewe, kareu	with any body

The neuter একো, *even one thing*, is used in the same way. Gen. একোবো, Dat. একোলৈকে, Acc. একোকে, Loc. একোতো, Abl. একোএবে.

The defective Pronoun কর *kor*, (long sound of o) *whence?* is thus declined:

	Simple.	Emphatic.	
Gen.	କର kor	କରେ kore	from whence?
Dat.	କଲେ koloi	କଲେକେ koloike	whither?
Loc.	କତ kot	କତା kota	where?

In like manner decline the relative ଜର jor, *whence*.

Gen.	ଜର jor	ଜଲେ jore	whence
Dat.	ଜଲେ joloi	ଜଲେକେ joloike	whither
Loc.	ଜତ jot	ଜତେ jote	where

Also the correlative ତର tor, *thence*.

Gen.	ତର tor	ତରେ tore	from thence
Dat.	ତଲେ toloi	ତଲେକେ toloike	thither
Loc.	ତତ tot	ତତେ tote	there

In all the above examples the o has the long sound.

Similar to these forms are କତୋବା, କତୋବାତ, *somewhere*, and କଲେବାଲେ, *to some place*; ଅଲେ ତଲେ, *here and there*.

କିମାନ kiman, *how much? how many?* with the relative ଜିମାନ jiman, *as much*, and the correlatives ତିମାନ timan, ମିମାନ himan, ଲେକିମାନ heiman, *so much*, are declined in the ordinary manner. They are used either substantively or as adjectives.

କେଇ kei, *how many?* is followed by a generic noun or affix, as କେଇଟା ମାନୁହ, *how many men?*

କେଇବାଟାଓ keibatau, denotes *several*.

କେତେକ ketek, or କତ koto, *how many?* କେତେକ jetek, or ଜତ joto, *as many*; କେତେକ tetek, or କତ toto, *so many*; are either used as adjectives, or take the plural affix and are declined as ordinary nouns.

কেনে kene, *how*? জেনে jene, *as*, and তেনে tene, *such*, are used as adjectives.

আমুক amuk, *such an one*; আমুক তামুক, amuk tamuk, *such and such persons*.

ই সি, i hi, *this and that*, become in the genitive আর তার, ar tar; Acc. ই সি, i hi, or আর তাক, ak tak.

The demonstrative pronouns, as well as nouns, take the generic affix after them; as ইটে ite, ইটো itū, এইটো eitu, *this one*; সিটে hiṭe, সিটো hiṭū, সেইটো heitu, *that one*; কোনটো kunṭu, *which one*? ইজনে iḡone hiḡone, *this and that man*; ইজনি সি জনি, ijoni hiḡoni, *this and that woman*.

সকল, hokol, *all*, is thus declined :

	Simple.		Emphatic.	
Nom.	সকল	hokol	সকলে	hokole
Gen.	সকলর	hokolor	সকলরে	hokolore
Dat.	সকললৈ	hokololoi	সকললৈকে	hokololoike
Acc.	সকলক	hokolok	সকলকে	hokoloke
Loc.	সকলত	hokolot	সকলতে	hokolote
Abl.	সকলে	hokole	সকলেৰে	hokolere

Combined with ও, its usual form to denote universality, it is declined thus :

Nom.	সকলো	hokolu	সকলোএ	hokolue
Gen.	সকলবো	hokoloru	সকলোৰে	hokolure
Dat.	সকলোলৈ	hokoluloi	সকলোলৈকে	hokoluloike
Acc.	সকলকে	hokoloku	সকলোকে	hokoluke
Loc.	সকলতো	hokolotu	সকলোতে	hokolute
Abl.	সকলোএ	hokolue	সকলোৰে	hokolure

Plural, সকলোবোৰ, সকলোবিলাক, &c.

আটাই *all*, like সকলো, admits the plural form; as আটাইবিলাক, আটাইবোৰ, আটাইটিহঁত.

The Asamese do not consider it respectful, in addressing a superior, to use the pronoun in the second person; they do not venture to speak *to* him, but only *of* him, and therefore use either a noun, or the term আপুনি, *self*. The verb connected with the latter must also be in the third person. Thus a native addressing a European will not use the terms তুমি দিয়া, *give thou*, but must say, চাহাবে দিব, *the Saheb will give it*, or আপুনি দিব, *thyself will give it*; if the imperative is used, it will be in the third person, চাহাবে or আপুনি দিওক, *let the Saheb give it*.

আপুনি, *thyself, myself, himself, herself, one's self*, is thus declined:

	<i>Simple.</i>	<i>Emphatic.</i>	
Nom.	আপুনি	আপুনিএ	thyself
Gen.	আপোনাৰ	আপোনাৰে	of thyself
Dat.	আপোনালৈ	আপোনালৈকে	to or for thyself
Acc.	আপোনাক	আপোনাকে	thyself
Loc.	আপোনাত	আপোনাতৈ	in or at thyself
Abl.	আপুনিএ	আপোনাৰে	by or with thyself

Plural, আপোনাবিলাক, আপোনা সকল, &c.

The reduplicated form, আপোনা আপুনি, is used where the action spoken of terminates in one's self. As an adjective, আপোন আপুন, is used; আপোন ঘৰ, *his own house*; if repeated, it indicates the plural, as আপোন আপোন ঘৰ, *their own houses*.

ADJECTIVES.

Adjectives in Asamese have no degrees of comparison. As a substitute, the verb কৈ koï or করি kori, is applied as an affix to the locative case of the object with which a comparison is made, and the adjective follows in its usual form; as মানুহতকৈ ডাঙৰ, *speaking to or in reference to a man, it is large*; i. e. it is *larger than a man*. আটাইতকৈ সৰু, it is the *smallest of all*. Sometimes another form is used, দুইবোৰ মাজত বৰ, amongst the *two* he is *large*; i. e. he is the *greater of the two*; সকলোৰে মাজত দুষ্ট, he is *wicked amongst all*; i. e. he is the *worst of all*.

A few adjectives have different forms for the masculine and feminine genders; as

<i>Masculine.</i>	<i>Feminine.</i>	
বুৰা	বুৰি	old
আজল	আজলি	foolish
বগা	বগি	white
কলা	কলি	black
সুন্দৰ	সুন্দৰি	beautiful

Adjectives are often formed from nouns, of which the following are specimens:

ধৰ্ম	religion	ধৰ্মি	religious
স্বৰ্গ	heaven	স্বৰ্গি	heavenly
নৰক	hell	নৰকি	infernal
দোষ	guilt	দুশি	guilty
গিৰ্জান	wisdom	গিৰ্জালি	wise
ওপৰ	top	ওপৰি	superior
বল	strength	বলি	strong

চহর	country	চহরিয়া	rustic
বয়স	age	বয়সিয়া	aged
বন	jungle	বনবিয়া	wild
ঘর	a house	ঘরচিয়া	tame
বোগ	disease	কগিয়া	diseased
দুখ	misery	দুখিয়া	miserable
পাপ	sin	পপিয়া	wicked
ডারব	a cloud	ডারবিয়া	cloudy
খজ	anger	খজাল	angry
বজ	mirth	বজুয়াল	merry
সাহ	courage	সাহিয়াল	bold
নেজ	a tail	নেজাল	tailed
ধন	money	ধনবন্ত	rich
বুধি	wisdom	বুধিমন্ত	wise
বিদ্যা	learning	বিদ্যাবন্ত	learned
শক্তি	power	শক্তিমন্ত	powerful

Adjectives are also formed from other adjectives by a change of termination; as

অলপ	few	অলপিয়া	scanty
সবহ	many	সবহিয়া	plentiful
সমান	even	সমনিয়া	alike
দীঘল	long	দীঘলিয়া	lengthy
কোমল	tender	কুমলিয়া	tender

Most adjectives are also used as nouns, and declined as such; thus *সত্য*, *true*, as a noun signifies *truth*; *সোআদ*, *sweet*, n. *sweetness*; *উঁচ*, *high*, n. *height*; *দরিদ্র*, *poor*, n. *poverty*, or a *poor man*; *পাপি* *sinful*, n. *a sinner*; *ভালেমান* *many*, n. *the many*.

VERBS.

The moods of Asamese verbs are four; the Infinitive, Indicative, Imperative, and Subjunctive; besides Participles and Gerunds.

The infinitive is the radical form, used in an unlimited manner, and usually depending for its person and tense on the verb which follows it, as *কৰি kori, do*. It does not correspond to the infinitive in English; nor is it to be confounded with the *participle*, since it partakes of the nature neither of a noun or an adjective. It may be translated either by the present participle, or the simple verb, followed by the conjunction *and*; as *শি গুলিয়াই মাৰিলে, he shooting killed it*; or, *he shot and killed it*. The latter form gives the more exact sense.

The other moods nearly correspond to those of the same names in English. The subjunctive has two forms; one is distinguished by the use of the conjunction *জদি, if*, as in English; the other by the affix *হেঁতেন* *henten*, as *তুমি আহিলাহেঁতেন মই কৰিলোঁহেঁতেন, If you had come, I should have done it*. The repetition of *হেঁতেন*, however, is inelegant; it is better to insert *জদি* in the first member of the sentence, or use the future conjunctive participle; thus, *তুমি জদি আহিলা, or তুমি অহা হলে মই কৰিলোঁহেঁতেন*।

The sense of the English infinitive is expressed in Asamese by gerunds, in the genitive, dative and accusative cases; thus, *তাক কৰিবৰ দেখিলোঁ, I saw him*

do it: *করিবলৈ ধৰিছে*, he is beginning *to do* it; *কৰিব খুজিছে*, he wishes *to do* it.

The primary tenses are three, *Present*, *কৰোঁ*, *I do*; *Perfect*, *কৰিলোঁ*, *I have done*; *Future*, *কৰিম*, *I will do*. To these are added two compound tenses, formed by combining the verb with *আচোঁ* and *আছিলোঁ*, the present and perfect tenses of the defective verb *আচোঁ*, *to be*. By the help of these we have the *Present definite*, *কৰিচোঁ*, *I am doing*; and the *Pluperfect*, *কৰিছিলোঁ*, *I had done*, or *was doing*.

The verb is varied in the second person, according as the nominative is in the inferior or respectful style; but no distinction is ordinarily made in the form of the verb to denote the singular or plural number. When necessary to mark this distinction, the affix *ইক* is subjoined to the plural.

CONJUGATION of the *Defective Verb আচোঁ*.

Infinitive wanting.

Indicative Present.

SINGULAR.

1. মই আচোঁ	moi asun	I am
2. তই আচ	toi aso	thou art
2. তুমি আচ	tumi asa	thou art
3. সি আচে	hi ase	he, she, or it is

PLURAL.

1. আমি আচোঁ	ami asun	we are
2. তইত আচ	tohont aso	ye are
2. তোমোলাক আচ	tum ^u lak asa	ye are
3. সিইত আচে	hihont ase	they are

Perfect.

SINGULAR.

1. মই আছিলোঁ।	moi asilun	I was
2. তই আছিলি	toi asili	thou wert
2. তুমি আছিল।	tumi asila	thou wert
3. সি আছিল	hi asil	he was

PLURAL.

1. আমি আছিলোঁ।	ami asilun	we were
2. তইত আছিলি	tohont asili	ye were
2. তোমোলাক আছিল।	tumulak asila	ye were
3. সিইত আছিল	hihont asil	they were

The two principal parts of a regular verb are the Infinitive, and the Perfect or Passive Participle, regarded as a substantive. In speaking of a verb, the natives designate it by the participle only, as জোআ বুলি কি অর্থ? What is the meaning of the word *going*?

Asamese verbs have three different forms of conjugation, depending on the manner in which the perfect participle is formed from the infinitive.

1. Verbs of the first conjugation end in a diphthong, which, in the participle, is changed to ওআ *ua*; as হৈ *hoi*, হোআ *hua*; পাই *pai*, পোআ *pua*; সুই *hui*, সোআ *hua*.

2. In the second conjugation, besides the conversion of the final ই into আ, there is a change in one of the preceding syllables of আ to অ, as আনি *ani*, অনা *ona*; or of উ to ও, as বুলি *buli*, বোলা *bula*; উপজি *upoji*, ওপজা *upoja*.

3. In the third conjugation the vowels remain unchanged, except the final ই, which is changed to আ, as মেলি meli, মেলা mela; or, if the word be a monosyllable, the *i* is retained, together with the *a*, as দি di, দিয়া dia.

Words having অ *o* in the penult, as করি kóri, করা kora, are regarded as belonging to the third conjugation, the first syllable remaining unchanged in writing; yet the pronunciation is varied as in the second conjugation, the vowel অ *o* being long in the infinitive, and short in the participle.

FIRST CONJUGATION.

Conjugation of the Neuter Verb হৈ, হোআ, to be.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Present tense, ইও, I am, (habitually).

মই or আমি ইও	moi or ami hou <u>n</u>
তই or তহঁত হ	toi or tohont ho
তুমি or তোমোলাক হোআ	tumi or tum <u>u</u> lak h <u>u</u> a
সি, সিহঁত or সিবিলাক হই	hi, hihont or hibilak hoi

Present definite, হৈচৌ, I am, (now).

মই or আমি হৈচৌ	moi or ami hóisun
তই or তহঁত হৈচ	toi or tohont hóiso
তুমি or তোমোলাক হৈচা	tumi or tum <u>u</u> lak hóisa
সি or সিহঁত হৈচে	hi or hihont hóise

Perfect, হলোঁ, I was, or have been.

মই or আমি হলোঁ	moi or ami hólu <u>n</u>
তই or তইঁত ইলি	toi or tohont hóli
তুমি or তোমোলাক হল	tumi or tumulak hóla
সি or সিহঁত হল	hi or hihont hó

Pluperfect, হৈছিলোঁ, I was, or had been.

মই or আমি হৈছিলোঁ	moi or ami hósil <u>un</u>
তই or তইঁত হৈছিলি	toi or tohont hósili
তুমি or তোমোলাক হৈছিল	tumi or tumulak hóсила
সি or সিহঁত হৈছিল	hi or hihont hósil

Future, হয়, I shall be.

মই or আমি হয়	moi or ami hó <u>m</u>
তই or তইঁত হবি	toi or tohont hóbi
তুমি or তোমোলাক হবে	tumi or tumulak hóba
সি or সিহঁত হবে	hi or hihont hóbo

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

Present, হ, Be thou.

তই or তইঁত হ	toi or tohont ho
তুমি or তোমোলাক হোআ	tumi or tumulak h <u>ua</u>
সি or সিহঁত হওক	hi or hihont h <u>ouk</u>

The *Future Imperative* is the same with the Indicative, as তই ন হবি. *be not*; ইয়াক কৰিব, *do this*.

There is no first person in the imperative; for this the indicative is used, and is generally followed by হঁক; as কৰোঁহঁক, *Let us do it*, or আহ! কৰোঁহঁক, *Come, let us do it*. For the singular, use the term দিয়া with the gerund; মোক কৰিব দিয়া, *Let me do it*.

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

Present, মই আমি ইওহেঁতেন, I should be.

মই or আমি ইওহেঁতেন	moi or ami hou <u>nh</u> enten
তই or তইত হেঁতেন	toi or tohont ho <u>h</u> enten
তুমি or তোমোলাক হোআহেঁতেন	tumi or tumulak hu <u>a</u> henten
সি or সিহঁত হলহেঁতেন	hi or hihont hol <u>h</u> enten

Perfect, মই হলোহেঁতেন, I should have been.

মই or আমি হলোহেঁতেন	moi or ami hólu <u>nh</u> enten
তই or তইত হলিহেঁতেন	toi or tohont hóli <u>h</u> enten
তুমি or তোমোলাক হলোহেঁতেন	tumi or tumulak hóla <u>h</u> enten
সি or সিহঁত হলহেঁতেন	hi or hihont hólh <u>h</u> enten

PARTICIPLES.

Conjunctive.

<i>Present,</i>	ইওতে	hou <u>nt</u> e	<i>while being</i>
<i>Perfect,</i>	হলত	hólot	<i>having been</i>
<i>Future,</i>	হলে	hóle	<i>on being</i>

Substantive or Adjective.

<i>Present,</i>	ইওতা	hou <u>nta</u>	<i>being</i>
<i>Perfect,</i>	হোআ	hu <u>a</u>	<i>being, been</i>

The substantive participle হোআ, is thus declined:

	<i>Simple.</i>	<i>Emphatic.</i>	
Nom.	হোআ	হোআই	<i>being</i>
Gen.	হোআৰ	হোআৰে	<i>of being</i>
Dat.	হোআলৈ	হোআলৈকে	<i>to being</i>
Acc.	হোআ	হোআকে	<i>being</i>
Loc.	হোআত	হোআতে	<i>on being</i>

GERUND.

Gen.	ইব	ইববে	<i>of being</i>
Dat.	ইবলৈ	ইবলৈ	<i>to be, for being</i>
Acc.	ইব	ইবকে	<i>being</i>

In like manner conjugate the following :

<i>Infinitive.</i>		<i>Perfect Participle.</i>	
কৈ kói	কোআ	kua	to say
লৈ lói	লোআ	lua	to take
ৰৈ rói	ৰোআ	rua	to stop
বৈ bói	বোআ	bua	to bear
থৈ thói	থোআ	thua	to place

Conjugation of the Irregular Verb গৈ, জোআ, to go.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Present, জাঁও, I go.

মই or আমি জাঁও	moi or ami jaun
তই or তহঁত জাৱ	toi or tohont jawo
তুমি or তোমোলাক জোআ	tumi or tumulak jua
সি or সিহঁত জাই	hi or hihont jai

Present definite, গৈচৌ, I am going.

মই or আমি গৈচৌ	moi or ami góisun
তই or তহঁত গৈচ	toi or tohont góiso
তুমি or তোমোলাক গৈচা	tumi or tumulak góisa
সি or সিহঁত গৈচে	hi or hihont góise

Perfect, গলৌ, I went, or have gone.

মই or আমি গলৌ	moi or ami gólun
তই or তহঁত গলি	toi or tohont góli
তুমি or তোমোলাক গলা	tumi or tumulak góla
সি or সিহঁত গল	hi or hihont gól

Pluperfect, গৈছিলোঁ, I had gone.

মই or আমি গৈছিলোঁ	moi or ami góisilun
তই or তহঁত গৈছিলি	toi or tohont góisili
তুমি or তোমোলাক গৈছিলি	tumi or tumulak góisila
সি or সিহঁত গৈছিল	hi or hihont góisil

Future, জাম, I will go.

মই or আমি জাম	moi or ami jam
তই or তহঁত জাবি	toi or tohont jabi
তুমি or তোমোলাক জাবা	tumi or tumulak jaba
সি or সিহঁত জাব	hi or hihont jabo

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

Present, জা, Go thou.

তই or তহঁত জা	toi or tohont ja
তুমি or তোমোলাক জোআ	tumi or tumulak jua
সি or সিহঁত জাওক	hi or hihont jauk

Future, as in the Indicative.

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

Present, জাওহেঁতেন, I should go.

মই or আমি জাওহেঁতেন	moi or ami jaunhenten
তই or তহঁত জাওহেঁতেন	toi or tohont jawohenten
তুমি or তোমোলাক জোআ- হেঁতেন	tumi or tumulak juahenten
সি or সিহঁত জাইহেঁতেন	hi or hihont jaihenten

Perfect, গলোঁহেঁতেন, I should have gone.

মই or আমি গলোঁহেঁতেন	moi or ami gólnhenten
তই or তহঁত গলিহেঁতেন	toi or tohont gólihenten
তুমি or তোমোলাক গলাহেঁতেন	tumi or tumulak gólahenten
সি or সিহঁত গলহেঁতেন	hi or hihont gólhenten

PARTICIPLES.

Conjunctive.

<i>Present,</i>	জাঁওতে	jaunte	<i>while going</i>
<i>Perfect,</i>	গলত	gólot	<i>having gone</i>
<i>Future,</i>	গলে	góle	<i>on going</i>

Substantive or Adjective.

<i>Present,</i>	জাঁওতা	jaunta	<i>going</i>
<i>Perfect,</i>	জোআ	jua	<i>going, gone</i>

	<i>Simple.</i>	<i>Emphatic.</i>	
Nom.	জোআ	জোআই	<i>a going</i>
Gen.	জোআর	জোআবে	<i>of a going</i>
Dat.	জোআলৈ	জোআলৈকে	<i>to a going</i>
Acc.	জোআ	জোআকে	<i>a going</i>
Loc.	জোআত	জোআতে	<i>on going</i>

GERUND.

Gen.	জাবর	জাববে	<i>of going</i>
Dat.	জাবলৈ	জাবলৈকে	<i>to go, for going</i>
Acc.	জাব	জাবকে	<i>going</i>

To express a negation the particles ন, নি, নু, নে, নো, are prefixed in the verb, as ন হঁও, *I am not*; নু সুনৈ, *he does not listen*; নি দিব, *he will not give*; the vowel joined with ন, corresponding with the first vowel of the verb. When, however, the first vowel is আ, the prefix is নে, as নে জাঁও, *I do not or will not go*. If the verb begins with a vowel, the letter ন n merely, is incorporated with the verb; as ওলাই ulai, *to appear*, নোলাই nulai, *not to appear*. The following is a synopsis of the verb বৈগ with the negative prefix.

Synopsis of the Verb হেঁ, কোঁ, in the negative form.

	Indicative.	Imperative.	Subjunctive.	Conjunctive Participles.	Substantive and Adjective Participles.
<i>Present</i>	1. নে জাঁও		নে জাঁওইতেন	নে জাঁওত	নে জাঁওতা
	2. নে জাঁও		নে জাঁওইতেন		
	2. নে কোঁ		নে কোঁইতেন		
	3. নে জাঁই	নে জাঁওক	নে জাঁইইতেন		
<i>Perfect</i>	1. নে গলোঁ		নে গলোঁইতেন	নে গলত	নে কোঁ
	2. নে গলি		নে গলিইতেন		
	2. নে গলোঁ		নে গলোঁইতেন		
	3. নে গল		নে গলইতেন		
<i>Future</i>	1. নে জাঁও			নে গল	Gerund.
	2. নে জাঁও	নে জাঁও			G. নে জাঁও
	2. নে জাঁও	নে জাঁও			D. নে জাঁও
	3. নে জাঁও	নে জাঁও			A. নে জাঁও

Conjugation of the Active Verb পাই, পোআ, to get.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Present, পাও, I get.

মই or আমি পাও	moi or ami paun
তই or তহঁতে পা	toi or tohonte pa
তুমি or তোমোলাকে পোআ	tumi or tumulake pua
সি or সিহঁতে পাই	hi or hihonte pai

Present definite, পাইচোঁ, I am getting, or have gotten.

মই or আমি পাইচোঁ	moi or ami paisun
তই or তহঁতে পাইচ	toi or tohonte paiso
তুমি or তোমোলাকে পাইচা	tumi or tumulake paisa
সি or সিহঁতে পাইচে	hi or hihonte paise

Perfect, পালোঁ, I have gotten.

মই or আমি পালোঁ	moi or ami palun
তই or তহঁতে পালি	toi or tohonte pali
তুমি or তোমোলাকে পালি	tumi or tumulake pala
সি or সিহঁতে পালে	hi or hihonte pale

Pluperfect, পাইছিলোঁ, I had gotten.

মই or আমি পাইছিলোঁ	moi or ami paisilun
তই or তহঁতে পাইছিলি	toi or tohonte paisih
তুমি or তোমোলাকে পাইছিলি	tumi or tumulake paisila
সি or সিহঁতে পাইছিল	hi or hihonte paisil

Future, পাম, I shall get.

মই or আমি পাম	moi or ami pam
তই or তহঁতে পাৰি	toi or tohonte pabi
তুমি or তোমোলাকে পাৰা	tumi or tumulake paba
সি or সিহঁতে পাৰ	hi or hihonte pabo

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

Present, পা, Get thou.

তই or তহঁতে পা	toi or tohonte pa
তুমি or তোমোলাকে পোআ	tumi or tumulake pua
সি or সিহঁতে পাওক	hi or hihonte pauk

Future, পাবি, You shall get.

তই or তহঁতে পাবি	toi or tohonte pabi
তুমি or তোমোলাকে পাবা	tumi or tumulake paba

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

Present, পাওহেঁতেন, I should get.

মই or আমি পাওহেঁতেন	moi or ami paunhenten
তই or তহঁতে পাওহেঁতেন	toi or tohonte pahenten
তুমি or তোমোলাকে পোআ- হেঁতেন	tumi or tumulake puahen- ten
সি or সিহঁতে পাইহেঁতেন	hi or hihonte paihenten

Perfect পালোহেঁতেন, I should have gotten.

মই or আমি পালোহেঁতেন	moi or ami palunhenten
তই or তহঁতে পালিহেঁতেন	toi or tohonte palihenten
তুমি or তোমোলাকে পাল- হেঁতেন	tumi or tumulake palahen- ten
সি or সিহঁতে পালেহেঁতেন	hi or hihonte palehenten

PARTICIPLES.

Conjunctive.

<i>Present,</i>	পাওতে	paunte	<i>while getting</i>
<i>Perfect,</i>	পালত	palot	<i>having gotten</i>
<i>Future,</i>	পালে	pale	<i>on getting</i>

Substantive or Adjective.

<i>Present,</i>	পাওতা	paunta	<i>getting</i>
<i>Perfect,</i>	পোআ	pua	<i>a getting, gotten</i>

Declension of পোআ.

	<i>Simple.</i>	<i>Emphatic.</i>	
Nom.	পোআ	পোআই	<i>a getting</i>
Gen.	পোআৰ	পোআৰে	<i>of getting</i>
Dat.	পোআলৈ	পোআলৈকে	<i>to getting</i>
Acc.	পোআ	পোআকে	<i>a getting</i>
Loc.	পোআত	পোআতে	<i>on getting</i>

GERUND.

Gen.	পাবৰ	পাবৰে	<i>of getting</i>
Dat.	পাবলৈ	পাবলৈকে	<i>to get</i>
Acc.	পাব	পবকে	<i>getting</i>

This verb is used after the gerund in *ব bo*, of the accusative case, in the sense of *ought, is proper, &c.* as *সি কৰিব পাই, it is proper for him to do it; কৰিব নো পোআ, you ought not to do it; গুলি লাগিব পাই, it is probable the ball has hit it.*

CAUSAL VERBS are usually formed from the active voice by the insertion or change of a vowel. They invariably end in *আই*, and belong to the second conjugation.

Conjugation of the causal verb পোআই, পোওআ, to cause to get.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Present, পোআও, I cause to get.

মই or আমি পোআও	moi or ami puāun
তই or তইতে পোআ	tumi or tohonte puā
তুমি or তোমোলাকে পোওআ	tumi or tumōlake puuā
সি or সিহঁতে পোআই	hi or hihonte puai

Present definite, পোআইচো, I am causing to get.

মই or আমি পোআইচো	moi or ami puaisun
তই or তইতে পোআইচ	toi or tohonte puaiso
তুমি or তোমোলাকে পোআইচ	tumi or tumulake puaisa
সি or সিহঁতে পোআইচে	hi or hihonte puaise

Perfect, পোআলো, I have caused to get.

মই or আমি পোআলো	moi or ami pualun
তই or তইতে পোআলি	toi or tohonte puali
তুমি or তোমোলাকে পোআলা	tumi or tumulake puala
সি or সিহঁতে পোআলে	hi or hihonte puale

Pluperfect, পোআইছিলো, I had caused to get.

মই or আমি পোআইছিলো	moi or ami puaisilun
তই or তইতে পোআইছিলি	toi or tohonte puaisili
তুমি or তোমোলাকে পোআই- ছিল	tumi or tumulake puaisila
সি or সিহঁতে পোআইছিলে	hi or hihonte puaisile

Future, পোআম, I will cause to get.

মই or আমি পোআম	moi or ami puam
তই or তইতে পোআবি	toi or tohonte puabi
তুমি or তোমোলাকে পোআবা	tumi or tumulake puaba
সি or সিহঁতে পোআব	hi or hihonte puabo

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

Perfect, পোআ, Cause to get.

তই or তইতে পোআ	toi or tohonte pua
তুমি or তোমোলাকে পোআ	tumi or tumulake puaa
সি or সিহঁতে পোআওক	hi or hihonte puauk

Future, পোআবি, as in the Indicative.

মই *or* আমি পোআওহেঁতেন *moi or ami pu^aunhenten*
 তই *or* তহঁতে পোআহেঁতেন *toi or tohonte puahenten*
 তুমি *or* তোমোলাকে পোওআ- *tumi or tumulake pu^aa-*
 হেঁতেন *henten*

*Perfect, পোআনোহঁতেন, I should have caused
to get.*

মই or আমি পোআলোহেঁতেন moi or ami pualunhentēn
 তই or তহঁতে পোআনিহেঁতেন toi or tobonte pualihtentēn
 তুমি or তোমোলাকে পোআনা- tumi or tumlake pulahen-
 হেঁতেন ten

PARTICIPLES.

Conjunctive.

Future, পোআনে puale on causing to get

Substantive or Adjective.

Gerund, পোআবৰ puabor of causing to get

Analogous to this verb are

দাই dai দোআ dga to reap

Synopsis of the Active Verb খাই, খোআ, to eat.

	Indicative.	Imperative.	Subjunctive.	Conjunctive Participles.	Substantive and Adjective Participles.
<i>Present</i>	1. খাঁও		খাঁওইতেন	খাঁ.ওতে	খাঁওত।
	2. খা	খা	খাএইতেন		
	2. খোআ	খোআ	খোআএইতেন		
	3. খাই	খাওক	খাইএইতেন		
<i>Perfect</i>	1. খালোঁ		খালোঁএইতেন	খালত	খোআ
	2. খালি		খালিএইতেন		
	2. খালা		খালাএইতেন		
	3. খালল		খাললএইতেন		
<i>Future</i>	1. খাম			খালম	Gerund. G. খারম D. খারলেন A. খাম
	2. খাবি	খাবি			
	2. খাবা	খাবা			
	3. খাম				

Synopsis of the Causal Verb খুআই, খুউআ, to cause to eat, to feed.

	Indicative.	Imperative.	Subjunctive.	Conjunctive Participles.	Substantive and Adjective Participles.
<i>Present</i>	1. খুআও 2. খুআ 2. খুউআ 3. খুআই	খুআ খুউআ খুআওক	খুআওইঁতেন খুআইঁতেন খুউআইঁতেন খুআইঁতেন	খুআওতে	খুআওত।
<i>Perfect</i>	1. খুআলোঁ 2. খুআনি 2. খুআনা 3. খুআল		খুআলোঁইঁতেন খুআনিইঁতেন খুআনাইঁতেন খুআলইঁতেন	খুআলত	খুউআ
<i>Future</i>	1. খুআয় 2. খুআবি 2. খুআবা 3. খুআব	খুআবি খুআবা		খুআলে	<i>Gerund.</i> G. খুআব D. খুআবল A. খুআন

Synopsis of the Verb সুই, সোআ, to sleep, to lie down.

	Indicative.	Imperative.	Subjunctive.	Conjunctive Particles.	Substantive and Adjective Participles.
<i>Present</i>	1. সোঁও 2. সোর 2. সোআ 3. সোএ	সো সোআ সোক	সোঁওইঁতেন সোবইঁতেন সোআইঁতেন সোএইঁতেন	সোঁওতে	সোঁওতা
<i>Perfect</i>	1. সুলোঁ 2. সুনি 2. সুলা 3. সুলে		সুলোঁইঁতেন সুনিইঁতেন সুলাইঁতেন সুলেইঁতেন	সুলত	সোআ
<i>Future</i>	1. সুম 2. সুবি 2. সুবা 3. সুব	সুবি সুবা		সুলে	<i>Gerund.</i> G. সুবর D. সুবোন A. সুব

SECOND CONJUGATION.

Verbs of this conjugation form the perfect participle by substituting অ for the final ই of the infinitive, and changing the vowel অ or ও, in a preceding syllable, to ঐ or উ.

Conjugation of the Neuter Verb আহি, অহা, to come.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Present, আহেঁ, I come.

মই or আমি আহেঁ	moi or ami ahun
তই or তইত আহ	toi or tohont aho
তুমি or তোমোলাক আহ	tumi or tumulak aha
নি or নিইত আহে	hi or hihont ahe

Present definite, আহিচোঁ, I am coming, or have come.

মই or আমি আহিচোঁ	moi or ami ahilun
তই or তইত আহিচ	toi or tohont ahiso
তুমি or তোমোলাক আহিচা	tumi or tumulak ahisa
নি or নিইত আহিচে	hi or hihont ahise

Perfect, আহিলোঁ, I have come.

মই or আমি আহিলোঁ	moi or ami ahilun
তই or তইত আহিলি	toi or tohont abili
তুমি or তোমোলাক আহিলা	tumi or tumulak ahila
নি or নিইত আহিল, or আহিলে	hi or hihont abil, or abile

Pluperfect, আহিছিলোঁ, I came, or had come.

মই or আমি আহিছিলোঁ	moi or ami ahisil <u>o</u> n
তই or তইত আহিছিলি	toi or tohont ahisili
তুমি or তোমোলাক আহিছিলি	tumi or tumulak ahisila
সি or সিহঁত আহিছিল, or আহিছিলে	hi or hihont ahisil or ahisile

Future, আহিম, I will come.

মই or আমি আহিম	moi or ami ahim
তই or তইত আহিবি	toi or tohont ahibi
তুমি or তোমোলাক আহিবি	tumi or tumulak ahiba
সি or সিহঁত আহিব	hi or hihont ahibo

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

Present, আহ, Come thou.

তই or তইত আহ	toi or tohont ah
তুমি or তোমোলাক আহ	tumi or tumulak aha
সি or সিহঁত আহোক	hi or hihont ahuk

Future, আহিবি, You shall come.

তই or তইত আহিবি	toi or tohont ahibi
তুমি or তোমোলাক আহিবি	tumi or tumulak ahiba
সি or সিহঁত আহিব	hi or hihont ahibo

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

Present, আহোঁহেঁতেন, I should come.

মই or আমি আহোঁহেঁতেন	moi or ami ahunhenten
তই or তইত আহোঁহেঁতেন	toi or tohont ahohenten
তুমি or তোমোলাক আহোঁহেঁতেন	tumi or tumulak ahahenten
সি or সিহঁত আহোঁহেঁতেন	hi or hihont ahehenten

Synopsis of the negative Verb नाह्, नह, not to come.

	Indicative.	Imperative.	Subjunctive.	Conjunctive Participles.	Substantive and Adjective Participles.
<i>Present</i>	1. नाटई। 2. नाह् 2. नाह। 3. नाटह	नाटहांक	नाटईंहेउन नाह्हेउन नाह्हेउन नाटह्हेउन	नाटईाउ	नाटईाउ
<i>Perfect</i>	1. नाहिनो। 2. नाहिनि 2. नाहिना 3. नाहिन		नाहिनोहेउन नाहिनहेउन नाहिनहेउन नाहिनहेउन	नाहिनउ	नह।
<i>Future</i>	1. नाहिन 2. नाहिवि 2. नाहिव। 3. नाहिव	नाहिवि नाहिव।	.	नाहिन	Gerund. G. नाहिव D. नाहिवेन A. नाहिव

Conjugation of the Active Verb আনি, অনা, to bring.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Present, আনোঁ, I bring.

মই or আমি আনোঁ	moi or ami anun
তই or তহঁতে আন	toi or tohonte ano
তুমি or তোমোলাকে আন	tumi or tumlake ana
সি or সিহঁতে আনে	hi or hihonte ane

Present, definite, আনিচোঁ, I am bringing.

মই or আমি আনিচোঁ	moi or ami anisun
তই or তহঁতে আনিচ	toi or tohonte aniso
তুমি or তোমোলাকে আনিচা	tumi or tumlake anisa
সি or সিহঁতে আনিচে	hi or hihonte anise

Perfect, আনিলোঁ, I have brought.

মই or আমি আনিলোঁ	moi or ami anilun
তই or তহঁতে আনিলি	toi or tohonte anili
তুমি or তোমোলাকে আনিলা	tumi or tumlake anila
সি or সিহঁতে আনিলে	hi or hihonte anile

Pluperfect, আনিছিলোঁ, I brought, or was bringing.

মই or আমি আনিছিলোঁ	moi or ami anisilun
তই or তহঁতে আনিচিলি	toi or tohonte anisili
তুমি or তোমোলাকে আনিচিলা	tumi or tumlake anisila
সি or সিহঁতে আনিচিলে	hi or hihonte anisile

Future, আনিম, I will bring.

মই or আমি আনিম	moi or ami anim
তই or তহঁতে আনিবি	toi or tohonte anibi
তুমি or তোমোলাকে আনিবা	tumi or tumlake aniba
সি or সিহঁতে আনিব	hi or hihonte anibo

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

Present, আন, Bring thou.

তই or তহঁতে আন	toi or tohonte an
তুমি or তোমোলাকে আন	tumi or tumulake ana
সি or সিহঁতে আনক,	hi or hihonte anok,
or তেও আনোক	or teun anuk

Most verbs have two forms in the third person imperative; the usual form ending in ওক uk is more respectful than that in অক ok.

Future, আনিবি, Bring thou.

তই or তহঁতে আনিবি	toi or tohonte anibi
তুমি or তোমোলাকে আনিবা	tumi or tumulake aniba

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

Present, আনোহঁতেন, I should bring.

মই or আমি আনোহঁতেন	moi or ami anunhenten
তই or তহঁতে আনোহঁতেন	toi or tohonte anohenten
তুমি or তোমোলাকে আনোহঁতেন	tumi or tumulake anahenten
সি or সিহঁতে আনোহঁতেন	hi or hihonte anehenten

Perfect, আনিলোহঁতেন, I should have brought.

মই or আমি আনিলোহঁতেন	moi or ami anilunhenten
তই or তহঁতে আনিলোহঁতেন	toi or tohonte anilihenten
তুমি or তোমোলাকে আনিলোহঁতেন	tumi or tumulake anilahenten
সি or সিহঁতে আনিলোহঁতেন	hi or hihonte anilehenten

PARTICIPLES.

Conjunctive.

<i>Present,</i>	আনোতে	anunte	<i>while bringing</i>
<i>Perfect,</i>	আনিলত	anilot	<i>having brought</i>
<i>Future,</i>	আনিলে	anile	<i>upon bringing</i>

*Substantive or Adjective.**Present,* আনোতা anunta *bringing**Present,* অনা ona *brought, a bringing**Declension of the substantive অনা.*

	<i>Simple.</i>	<i>Emphatic.</i>	
Nom.	অনা	অনাই	<i>a bringing</i>
Gen.	অনার	অনারে	<i>of a bringing</i>
Dat.	অনালৈ	অনালৈকে	<i>to a bringing</i>
Acc.	অনা	অনাকে	<i>a bringing</i>
Loc.	অনাতে	অনাতে	<i>on bringing</i>

GERUND.

Gen.	আনিব	আনিবের	<i>of bringing</i>
Dat.	আনিবলৈ	আনিবলৈকে	<i>to bring, for bringing</i>
Acc.	আনিব	আনিবকে	<i>bringing</i>

In like manner conjugate

মারি	mari	মরা	mora	to strike
মানি	mani	মনা	mona	to obey
খানি	khani	খনা	khona	to dig
ভাঙ্গি	bhanggi	ভঙ্গা	bhonga	to break
ভাগি	bhagi	ভগা	bhoga	to be broken
দাঙ্গি	dangi	দঙ্গা	donga	to lift up
কাহি	karhi	কহা	korha	to seize
ফালি	phali	ফলা	phola	to split

The verb আনি has two causal forms, অনাই, অনোআ, *to cause to bring*, and অনোআই, অনোওআ, *to cause to be brought, or to cause to bring through another*. They are conjugated as in the following synopses.

Synopsis of the Causal Verb অনাই, অনাআ, to cause to bring.

	Indicative.	Imperative.	Subjunctive.	Conjunctive Participles.	Substantive and Adjective Participles.
<i>Present</i>	1. অনাঁও 2. অনা 2. অনাআ 3. অনাই	অনা অনাআ অনাওক	অনাঁওইঁতেন অনাইঁতেন অনাআইঁতেন অনাইঁতেন	অনাঁওত	অনাঁওতা
<i>Perfect</i>	1. অনানাঁও 2. অনানি 2. অনানি 3. অনানে		অনানাঁওইঁতেন অনানিইঁতেন অনানিইঁতেন অনানেইঁতেন	অনানিত	অনাআ
<i>Future</i>	1. অনায়ে 2. অনাবি 2. অনাবা 3. অনাব	অনাবি অনাবা		অনানে	<i>Gerund.</i> G. অনার D. অনানেন A. অনাব

Synopsis of the Causal Verb অনোআই, অনোআ, to cause to be brought.

	Indicative.	Imperative.	Subjunctive.	Conjunctive Particles.	Substantive and Adjective Participles.
<i>Present</i>	1. অনোআও 2. অনোআ 2. অনোআ 3. অনোআই	অনোআ অনোআ অনোআওক	অনোআওইঁতেন অনোআইঁতেন অনোআইঁতেন অনোআইঁতেন	অনোআওত	অনোআওত।
<i>Perfect</i>	1. অনোআলোঁ. 2. অনোআলি 2. অনোআলি 3. অনোআলেন		অনোআলোঁইঁতেন অনোআলিইঁতেন অনোআলিইঁতেন অনোআলেনইঁতেন	অনোআলত	অনোআল।
<i>Future</i>	1. অনোআস 2. অনোআবি 2. অনোআবা 3. অনোআব	অনোআবি অনোআবা		অনোআলেন	<i>Gerund.</i> G. অনোআব D. অনোআবলৈ A. অনোআব

Conjugation of the Verb বুলি, বোল, to say.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Present, বোলো, I say.

মই or আমি বোলো	moi or ami bulun
তই or তহঁতে বোল	toi or tohonte bulo
তুমি or তোমোলাকে বোলা	tumi or tumulake bula
সি or সিহঁতে বোলে	hi or hihonte bule

Present definite, বুলিচো, I am saying.

মই or আমি বুলিচো	moi or ami bulisun
তই or তহঁতে বুলিচ	toi or tohonte buliso
তুমি or তোমোলাকে বুলিচা	tumi or tumulake bulisa
সি or সিহঁতে বুলিচে	hi or hihonte bulise

Perfect, বুলিলো, I said.

মই or আমি বুলিলো	moi or ami bulilun
তই or তহঁতে বুলিলি	toi or tohonte bulile
তুমি or তোমোলাকে বুলিলা	tumi or tumulake bulila
সি or সিহঁতে বুলিলে	hi or hihonte bulile

Pluperfect, বুলিছিলো, I did say, or had said.

মই or আমি বুলিছিলো	moi or ami bulisilun
তই or তহঁতে বুলিছিলি	toi or tohonte bulisili
তুমি or তোমোলাকে বুলিছিলি	tumi or tumulake bulisila
সি or সিহঁতে বুলিছিলে	hi or hihonte bulisile

Future, বুলিম, I shall say.

মই or আমি বুলিম	moi or ami bulim
তই or তহঁতে বুলিবি	toi or tohonte bulibi
তুমি or তোমোলাকে বুলিবা	tumi or tumulake buliba
সি or সিহঁতে বুলিব	hi or hihonte bulibo

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

Present, বোল, Say thou.

তই or তইতে বোল	tumi or tohonte bulo
তুমি or তোমোলাকে বোলা	tumi or tumlake bula
সি or সিহঁতে বোলোক	hi or hihonte bulak

Future, বুলিবি, Say thou.

তই or তইতে বুলিবি	toi or tohonte bulibi
তুমি or তোমোলাকে বুলিবা	tumi or tumlake buliba

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

Present, বোলোঁহেঁতেন, I should say.

মই or আমি বোলোঁহেঁতেন	moi or ami bulunhenten
তই or তইতে বোলোঁহেঁতেন	toi or tohonte bulohenten
তুমি or তোমোলাকে বোলা- হেঁতেন	tumi or tumlake bulahen- ten
সি or সিহঁতে বোলোঁহেঁতেন	hi or hihonte bulehenten

Perfect, বুলিলোঁহেঁতেন, I should have said.

মই or আমি বুলিলোঁহেঁতেন	moi or ami bulilunhenten
তই or তইতে বুলিলোঁহেঁতেন	toi or tohonte bulilihenten
তুমি or তোমোলাকে বুলিলা- হেঁতেন	tumi or tumlake bulilahen- ten
সি or সিহঁতে বুলিলেহেঁতেন	hi or hihonte bulilehenten

PARTICIPLES.

Conjunctive.

<i>Present,</i>	বোলোঁতে	bulunte	<i>while saying</i>
<i>Perfect,</i>	বুলিলত	bulilot	<i>having said</i>
<i>Future,</i>	বুলিলে	bulile	<i>on saying</i>

Substantive and Adjective.

<i>Present,</i>	বোলোঁতা	bulunta	<i>saying</i>
<i>Perfect,</i>	বোলা	bula	<i>said, a saying</i>

Declension of বোলা, as a substantive.

Nom.	বোলা	বোলাই	<i>saying</i>
Gen.	বোলাৰ	বোলাৰে	<i>of saying</i>
Dat.	বোলালৈ	বোলালৈকে	<i>to saying</i>
Acc.	বোলা	বোলাকে	<i>saying</i>
Loc.	বোলাত	বোলাতে	<i>on saying</i>

GERUND.

Gen.	বুলিবৰ	বুলিবৰে	<i>of saying</i>
Dat.	বুলিবলৈ	বুলিবলৈকে	<i>to saying</i>
Acc.	বুলিব	বুলিবকে	<i>saying</i>

The verb পাৰি, পৰা, *to be able*, governs the gerund in the accusative, and performs the office of the English auxiliary verb *can*; as কৰিব পাৰোঁ, kóribo parun, *I can do*; কৰিব পাৰ, kóribo paro, *you can do*; কৰিব পৰা, kóribo para, *thou canst do*; কৰিব পাৰে, kóribo pare, *he can do*; and so on though the various moods and tenses. In like manner নোআৰি, নোঅৰা, signifies *cannot*.

The verb লাগি, লগা, *to hit, strike*, when following the gerund, is used only in the third person, and signifies *must, it is necessary*; as মই কৰিব লাগে, *I must do it*. Following a noun or pronoun in the accusative, it is often used in a similar manner, signifying *to need, to want*; as মোক পানি লাগিছে, *I want some water*; literally, *water is wanting to me*; মোক নে লাগে, *I do not want it*.

পাৰি, নোআৰি, and লাগি are conjugated as in the following synopses. The latter takes also the causal forms লগাই, লগোআ, and লগোআই, লগোওআ, which are conjugated as অনাই and অনোআই.

Synopsis of the Verb পাবি, পৰা, to be able.

	Indicative.	Imperative.	Subjunctive.	Conjunctive Particles.	Substantive and Adjective Participles.
<i>Present</i>	1. পাবোঁ ২. পাব ২. পাবা ৩. পাবে	<i>wanting</i>	পাবোঁহেঁতেন পাবহেঁতেন পাবাহেঁতেন পাবেহেঁতেন	পাবোঁতে	পাবোঁতা
<i>Perfect</i>	1. পাবিলোঁ ২. পাবিনি ২. পাবিলা ৩. পাবিলে		পাবিলোঁহেঁতেন পাবিনিহেঁতেন পাবিলাহেঁতেন পাবিলেহেঁতেন	পাবিলত	পৰা
<i>Future</i>	1. পাবিম ২. পাবিবি ২. পাবিবা ৩. পাবিব			পাবিলে	<i>Gerund.</i> G. পাবিব D. পাবিবলৈ A. পাবিব

Synopsis of the negative Verb নোআবি, নোআৰা, to be unable.

	Indicative.	Imperative.	Subjunctive.	Conjunctive Particles.	Substantive and Adjective Participles.
<i>Present</i>	1. নোআবোঁ		নোআবোঁহেঁতেন	নোআবোঁতে	নোআবোঁতা
	2. নোআৰ	<i>wanting</i>	নোআৰহেঁতেন		
	2. নোআৰা		নোআৰাহেঁতেন		
	3. নোআৰে		নোআৰেহেঁতেন		
<i>Perfect</i>	1. নোআবিলোঁ		নোআবিলোঁহেঁতেন	নোআবিলত	নোআব
	2. নোআবিনি		নোআবিনিহেঁতেন		
	2. নোআবিনা		নোআবিনাহেঁতেন		
	3. নোআবিলে		নোআবিলেহেঁতেন		
<i>Future</i>	1. নোআবিম			নোআবিলে	<i>Gerund.</i> G. নোআবিব D. নোআবিবৈ A. নোআবিব
	2. নোআবিবি				
	2. নোআবিনা				
	3. নোআবিব				

Synopsis of the Verb লাগি, গলা, to hit, touch, strike.

	Indicative.	Imperative.	Subjunctive.	Conjunctive Particles.	Substantive and Adjective Participles.
<i>Present</i>	1. লাগেঁ 2. লাগ 2. লাগা 3. লাগে	লাগ লাগা লাগাক	লাগেঁহেঁতেন লাগেঁহেঁতেন লাগেঁহেঁতেন লাগেঁহেঁতেন	লাগেঁতে	লাগেঁতা
<i>Perfect</i>	1. লাগিলেঁ 2. লাগিলি 2. লাগিলা 3. লাগিল		লাগিলেঁহেঁতেন লাগিলিহেঁতেন লাগিলিহেঁতেন লাগিলিহেঁতেন	লাগিলত	লাগি or লাগিয়া
<i>Future</i>	1. লাগিয় 2. লাগিবি 2. লাগাবা 3. লাগিব			লাগিলে	<i>Gerund.</i> G. লাগিবর D. লাগিবলৈ A. লাগিব

THIRD CONJUGATION.

In this conjugation the vowels undergo no change, except in the last syllable.

Conjugation of the Neuter Verb গুচি, গুচা, to remove, to go away.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Present, গুচোঁ, I remove.

মই or আমি গুচোঁ	moi or ami gusun
তই or তইত গুচ	toi or tohont guso
তুমি or তোমোলাক গুচা	tumi or tumulak gusa
সি or সিহঁত গুচে	hi or hihont guse

Present definite, গুচিচোঁ, I am removing.

মই or আমি গুচিচোঁ	moi or ami gusisun
তই or তইত গুচিচ	toi or tohont gusiso
তুমি or তোমোলাক গুচিচা	tumi or tumulak gusisa
সি or সিহঁত গুচিচে	hi or hihont gusise

Perfect, গুচিলোঁ, I have removed.

মই or আমি গুচিলোঁ	moi or ami gusilun
তই or তইত গুচিলি	toi or tohont gusili
তুমি or তোমোলাক গুচিলা	tumi or tumulak gusila
সি or সিহঁত গুচিল	hi or hihont gusil

Pluperfect, গুচিছিলোঁ, I had removed.

মই or আমি গুচিছিলোঁ	moi or ami gusisilun
তই or তইত গুচিছিলি	toi or tohont gusisili
তুমি or তোমোলাক গুচিছিলি	tumi or tumulak gusisila
সি or সিহঁত গুচিছিল	hi or hihont gusisil

Future, গুচিম, I will remove.

মই or আমি গুচিম	moi or ami gusim
তই or তইত গুচিবি	toi or tohont gusibi
তুমি or তোমোলাক গুচিবা	tumi or tumulak gusiba
সি or সিহঁত গুচিব	hi or hihont gusibo

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

Present, গুচ, Remove thou.

তই or তইত গুচ	toi or tohont gus
তুমি or তোমোলাক গুচা	tumi or tumulak gusa
সি or সিহঁত গুচোক	hi or hihont gusuk

Future, গুচিবি, Remove thou.

তই or তইত গুচিবি	toi or tohont gusibi
তুমি or তোমোলাক গুচিবা	tumi or tumulak gusiba

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

Present, গুচোহেঁতেন, I should remove.

মই or আমি গুচোহেঁতেন	moi or ami gusanhenten
তই or তইত গুচোহেঁতেন	toi or tohont gusohenten
তুমি or তোমোলাক গুচোহেঁ- তেন	tumi or tumulak gusahen- ten
সি or সিহঁত গুচোহেঁতেন	hi or hihont gusehenten

Perfect, গুচিলোহেঁতেন, I should have removed.

মই or আমি গুচিলোহেঁতেন	moi or ami gusilunhenten
তই or তইত গুচিলোহেঁতেন	toi or tohont gusilihenten
তুমি or তোমোলাক গুচিলা- হেঁতেন	tumi or tumulak gusilahen- ten
সি or সিহঁত গুচিলোহেঁতেন	hi or hihont gusilehenten

PARTICIPLES.

Conjunctive.

<i>Present,</i>	গুচোতে	gusunte	<i>while removing</i>
<i>Perfect,</i>	গুচিলত	gusilot	<i>having removed</i>
<i>Future,</i>	গুচিলে	gusile	<i>on removing</i>

Substantive or Adjective.

<i>Present,</i>	গুচোতা	gusunta	<i>removing, a remover</i>
<i>Perfect,</i>	গুচা	gusa	<i>removed, a removing</i>

Declension of গুচা, as a substantive.

Nom.	গুচা	গুচাই	<i>a removing</i>
Gen.	গুচাব	গুচাবে	<i>of a removing</i>
Dat.	গুচালৈ	গুচালৈকে	<i>to removing</i>
Acc.	গুচা	গুচাকে	<i>a removing</i>
Loc.	গুচাত	গুচাত	<i>on removing</i>

GERUNDS.

Gen.	গুচিব	গুচিবৰে	<i>of removing</i>
Dat.	গুচিবলৈ	গুচিবলৈকে	<i>to removing</i>
Acc.	গুচিব	গুচিবকে	<i>removing</i>

Sometimes, though very rarely, the verb in the subjunctive mood is combined with আচৌ to produce the present definite, and pluperfect tenses; as গুচিচোহঁতেন, *I should be removing*; গুচিচিলোহঁতেন, *I should have been removing*. The conjunctive participle also admits these tenses; গুচিচোতে, *while removing*, গুচিচিলত, *having removed*; these forms, however, are inelegant and unnecessary.

The causal form গুচাই, গুচুআ, *to remove, or put away*, and the secondary causal গুচুআই, গুচুউআ, *to remove through the hand of another*, are conjugated as in the subjoined synopses.

Analogous in conjugation with গুচি, are the following verbs.

		1st Causal.	2nd Causal.
Hear	সুনি, সুন	সুনাই, সুনুআ	সুনুআই, সুনুউআ
See	দেখি, দেখা	দেখাই, দেখুআ	দেখুআই, দেখুউআ
Leave	এবি, এবা	এবাই, একআ	একআই, একউআ
Fly	উবি, উবা	উবাই, উকআ	উকআই, উকউআ

The following are conjugated, in their causal forms, like অনাই, অনোআই.

Do	করি, কবা	কবাই, করোআ	করোআই, করোওআ
Move	লবি, লবা	লবাই, লবোআ	লবোআই, লবোওআ
Seize	ধরি, ধবা	ধবাই, ধবোআ	ধবোআই, ধবোওআ
Surround	মেবি, মেবা	মেবাই, মেবোআ	মেবোআই, মেবোওআ
Give	দি, দিয়া	দিয়াই, দিওআ	দিওআই
Take	নি, নিয়া	নিয়াই, নিওআ	নিওআই

The verb লবি, লবা, *to move, to run*, becomes, in the negative form, ন বলি, ন বলা; as will be seen in the synopsis.

Synopsis of the Causal Verb গুচাই, গুছা, to remove.

	Indicative.	Imperative.	Subjunctive.	Conjunctive Participles.	Substantive and Adjective Participles.
Present	1. গুচাঁও 2. গুচা 2. গুছা 3. গুচাই	গুচা গুছা গুচাওক	গুচাঁওহেঁতেন গুচাহেঁতেন গুছাহেঁতেন গুচাইহেঁতেন	গুচাঁওতে	গুচাঁওতা
Perfect	1. গুচালোঁ 2. গুচানি 2. গুচালা 3. গুচালৈ		গুচালোঁহেঁতেন গুচানিহেঁতেন গুচালাহেঁতেন গুচালৈহেঁতেন	গুচালত	গুছা
Future	1. গুচাম 2. গুচাবি 2. গুচাৰা 3. গুচাৰ	গুচাবি গুচাৰা		গুচালে	<i>Gerund.</i> G. গুচাব D. গুচাবলৈ A. গুচাব

Synopsis of the Causal Verb গুরুআই, গুরুউআ, to cause to remove.

	Indicative.	Imperative.	Subjunctive.	Conjunctive Participles.	Substantive and Adjective Participles.
<i>Present</i>	1. গুরুআও 2. গুরুআ 2. গুরুউআ 3. গুরুআই	গুরুআ গুরুউআ গুরুআওক	গুরুআওহেঁতেন গুরুআহেঁতেন গুরুউআহেঁতেন গুরুআইহেঁতেন	গুরুআওতে	গুরুআওতা
<i>Perfect</i>	1. গুরুআলোঁ 2. গুরুআলি 2. গুরুআনা 3. গুরুআনে		গুরুআলোঁহেঁতেন গুরুআলিহেঁতেন গুরুআনাহেঁতেন গুরুআনেহেঁতেন	গুরুআলত	গুরুউআ
<i>Future</i>	1. গুরুআয় 2. গুরুআবি 2. গুরুআরা 3. গুরুআব	গুরুআবি গুরুআবা		গুরুআনে	<i>Gerund.</i> G. গুরুআব D. গুরুআবলৈ A. গুরুআব

Synopsis of the Verb লরি, লৰা, to move, to run.

	Indicative.	Imperative.	Subjunctive.	Conjunctive Participles.	Substantive and Adjective Participles.
<i>Present</i>	1. লৰোঁ 2. লৰ 2. লৰা 3. লৰে	লৰু লৰা লৰোক	লৰোঁহৈভন লৰহৈভন লৰাহৈভন লৰেহৈভন	লৰোঁতে	লৰোঁতা
<i>Perfect</i>	1. লৰিলোঁ 2. লৰিনি 2. লৰিলা 3. লৰিল		লৰিলোঁহৈভন লৰিনিহৈভন লৰিলাহৈভন লৰিলহৈভন	লৰিলত	লৰা
<i>Future</i>	1. লৰিম 2. লৰিবি 2. লৰিবা 3. লৰিব	লৰিবি লৰিবা		লৰিলৈ	<i>Gerund.</i> G. লৰিবৰ D. লৰিবলৈ A. লৰিব

Synopsis of the negative Verb न बनि, न बजा, not to move.

	Indicative.	Imperative.	Subjunctive.	Conjunctive Participles.	Substantive and Adjective Participles.
<i>Present</i>	1. न बलें। 2. न बज 2. न बजा 3. न बले	न बलोक	न बलें।ईतेन न बज।ईतेन न बजा।ईतेन न बले।ईतेन	न बलें।ते	न बलें।ता
<i>Perfect</i>	1. न बजिलें। 2. न बजिनि 2. न बजिना 3. न बजिन		न बजिलें।ईतेन न बजिनि।ईतेन न बजिना।ईतेन न बजिन।ईतेन	न बजिन।त	न बज।
<i>Future</i>	1. न बजिय 2. न बजियि 2. न बजिवा 3. न बजिव	न बजियि न बजिवा		न बजिये	Gerund. G. न बजियव D. न बजियेल A. न बजिव

Synopsis of the Verb দিও, দিয়া, to give.

	Indicative.	Imperative.	Subjunctive.	Conjunctive Particles.	Substantive and Adjective Particles.
<i>Present</i>	1. দিও 2. দিয় 2. দিয়া 3. দিএ	দে দিয়া দিওক	দিওইতেন দিয়ইতেন দিয়াইতেন দিএইতেন	দিওতে	দিওতা
<i>Perfect</i>	1. দিলোঁ 2. দিনি 2. দিলা 3. দিল		দিলোঁইতেন দিনিইতেন দিলাইতেন দিলেইতেন	দিলভ	দিয়া
<i>Future</i>	1. দিগ্ন 2. দিবি 2. দিবা 3. দিব	দিবি দিবা		দিলে	Gerund. G. দিযব D. দিযবৈল A. দিব

Synopsis of the Causal Verb জি, জিয়া, to kne.

	Indicative.	Imperative.	Subjunctive.	Conjunctive Participles.	Substantive and Adjective Participles.
<i>Present</i>	1. জিও 2. জিয় 2. জিয়া 3. জিএ	জি জিয়া জিওক	জিওহেঁতেন জিয়হেঁতেন জিয়াহেঁতেন জিএহেঁতেন	জিওতে	জিওতা
<i>Perfect</i>	1. জিলোঁ 2. জিনি 2. জিলা 3. জিলে		জিলোঁহেঁতেন জিনিহেঁতেন জিলাহেঁতেন জিলেহেঁতেন	জিলত	জিয়া
<i>Future</i>	1. জিয় 2. জিবি 2. জিবা 3. জিব			জিলে	<i>Gerund.</i> G. জিবর D. জিবলৈ A. জিব

Synopsis of the Verb চৈ, চৰা, to hew, to cut.

	Indicative.	Imperative.	Subjunctive.	Conjunctive Particles.	Substantive and Adjective Participles.
<i>Present</i>	1. চৈও 2. চেও 2. চৰা 3. চৈ	চৈও চৰা চৈওক	চৈওহৈতেন চেওহৈতেন চৰাহৈতেন চৈহৈতেন	চৈওতে	চৈওতা
<i>Perfect</i>	1. চলোঁ 2. চলি 2. চলি 3. চলৈ		চলোঁহৈতেন চলিহৈতেন চলাহৈতেন চলৈহৈতেন	চলিত	চৰা
<i>Future</i>	1. চেয় 2. চেবি 2. চৰা 3. চেব	চেবি চৰা		চলৈ	<i>Gerund.</i> G. চেব D. চেবলৈ A. চেবলৈ

Synopsis of the Causal Verb চেরাই, চেওআ, to cause to hew.

	Indicative.	Imperative.	Subjunctive.	Conjunctive Participles.	Substantive and Adjective Participles.
<i>Present</i>	1. চেরাঁও 2. চেরা 2. চেওআ 3. চেরাই	চেরা চেওআ চেরাওক	চেরাঁওহেঁতেন চেরাহেঁতেন চেওআহেঁতেন চেরাইহেঁতেন	চেরাঁওতে	চেরাঁওতা
<i>Perfect</i>	1. চেরালৈঁ। 2. চেরালি 2. চেরালা 3. চেরালৈ		চেরালৈঁহেঁতেন চেরালিহেঁতেন চেরালাহেঁতেন চেরালৈহেঁতেন	চেরালত	চেওআ
<i>Future</i>	1. চেরাম 2. চেরাবি 2. চেরাবা 3. চেরাব	চেরাবি চেরাবা		চেরালে	Gerund. G. চেরাবব D. চেরাববৈল A. চেরাব

PASSIVE VOICE.

There is, strictly speaking, no passive voice in Asamese verbs, although there are two forms of conjugation which resemble it, by the conjunction of হৈ or গৈ with the perfect participle of other verbs. The first is passive in appearance only, the sense is active; as

মই দিয়া ইও	<i>I give</i>
তই দিয়া হ	<i>thou givest</i>
তুমি দিয়া হোআ	<i>thou givest</i>
সি দিয়া হই	<i>he gives</i>

The other form corresponds in sense to the passive voice, but not in form; the noun or pronoun being put in the accusative, while the verb is uniformly in the third person, agreeing with the substantive participle as its nominative; thus,

মোক দিয়া হৈচে	<i>it is given to me, or there is a giving of it to me</i>
তোক দিয়া হৈচে	<i>it is given to you</i>
তাক দিয়া হৈচে	<i>it is given to him</i>

The verb গৈ is used in the same way as হৈ.

তাক পোআ জাই	<i>it is found</i>
তাক পোআ গল	<i>it has been found, &c.</i>

ADVERBS.

There are but few words in Asamese used exclusively as Adverbs; their place is generally supplied by nouns and pronouns in the locative and ablative cases, or by nouns and adjectives followed by the verb *করি kori*, usually shortened to *কৈ koi*. The following are specimens of those in most common use.

1. Words used only as adverbs.

- আকও *or* আকৌ, *again*.
 সদাই, *always*; সৰদাই, সদা সৰদাই, *forever*.
 নিতৌ, *daily*; অৱশ্য, *truly, certainly*.
 ন, *not*, a negative particle; নো, *not yet*.
 পতি, *severally*; as গাই পতি, to each *severally*.
 কেতিয়া, *when*; তেতিয়া, *then*; কেতিয়া, *when?* কেতিয়াও, *ever*; with a negative, *never*.
 কেতিয়াবা, *sometimes*; মাত্ৰখন, *only, merely*.
 প্ৰাই, *almost, for the most part*.

2. Adjectives used as adverbs.

- অতি and আতি, *exceedingly*.
 বৰ, *very much*; আৰু, *more*; পুনৰ, *again*.
 সত্য, স্বৰূপ, নিচই, *truly*.

3. Nouns used as adverbs, without any modification of case.

- আজি, *to-day*.
 কালি, *yesterday*; কালি *or* কাইলৈ, *to-morrow*.
 পৰহি *or* পৰমুই, *day before yesterday*, or the *day after to-morrow*; ৰাতি, *at night*.

Also nouns joined with a numeral adjective, as এবাৰ, *once*; দুবাৰ, *twice*; এদিন, *one day*.

Synopsis of the Causal Verb গুচাই, গুহুআ, to remove.

	Indicative.	Imperative.	Subjunctive.	Conjunctive Participles.	Substantive and Adjective Participles.
<i>Present</i>	1. গাঁও		গাঁওহেঁতেন	গাঁওতে	গাঁওতা
	2. গাঁ	গাঁ	গুচাইহেঁতেন		
	2. গুহুআ	গুহুআ	গুহুআহেঁতেন		
	3. গুচাই	গুচাওক	গুচাইহেঁতেন		
<i>Perfect</i>	1. গুচালোঁ		গুচালোঁহেঁতেন	গুচালত	গুহুআ
	2. গুচালি		গুচালিহেঁতেন		
	2. গুচালা		গুচালাহেঁতেন		
	3. গুচালে		গুচালেহেঁতেন		
<i>Future</i>	1. গুচাম			গুচালে	Gerund.
	2. গুচাবি	গুচাবি			G. গুচাব
	2. গুচাবা	গুচাবা			D. গুচাবলৈ
	3. গুচাব				A. গুচাব

Synopsis of the Causal Verb *গুরুআই, গুরুউআ, to cause to remove.*

	Indicative.	Imperative.	Subjunctive.	Conjunctive Participles.	Substantive and Adjective Participles.
<i>Present</i>	1. গুরুআও 2. গুরুআ 2. গুরুউআ 3. গুরুআই	গুরুআ গুরুউআ গুরুআওক	গুরুআওহেঁতেন গুরুআহেঁতেন গুরুউআহেঁতেন গুরুআইহেঁতেন	গুরুআওতে	গুরুআওতা
<i>Perfect</i>	1. গুরুআলোঁ 2. গুরুআনি 2. গুরুআনা 3. গুরুআনে		গুরুআলোঁহেঁতেন গুরুআনিহেঁতেন গুরুআনাহেঁতেন গুরুআনেহেঁতেন	গুরুআলত	গুরুউআ
<i>Future</i>	1. গুরুআব 2. গুরুআবি 2. গুরুআবা 3. গুরুআব	গুরুআবি গুরুআবা		গুরুআলে	<i>Gerund.</i> G. গুরুআব D. গুরুআবলৈ A. গুরুআব

Synopsis of the Verb লরি, লর, to move, to run.

	Indicative.	Imperative.	Subjunctive.	Conjunctive Particles.	Substantive and Adjective Participles.
<i>Present</i>	1. লরোঁ	লহু লর লরোঁ লরোঁ	লরোঁইতেন লরোঁইতেন লরোঁইতেন লরোঁইতেন	লরোঁতে	লরোঁতা
	2. লর				
	2. লর				
	3. লর				
<i>Perfect</i>	1. লরিলোঁ		লরিলোঁইতেন লরিলোঁইতেন লরিলোঁইতেন লরিলোঁইতেন	লরিলত	লর
	2. লরিলি				
	2. লরিল				
	3. লরিল				
<i>Future</i>	1. লরিম	লরিবি লরিবা		লরিমে	Gerund. G. লরিব D. লরিবৈল A. লরিব
	2. লরিবি				
	2. লরিবা				
	3. লরিব				

Synopsis of the negative Verb न बनि, न बला, not to move.

	Indicative.	Imperative.	Subjunctive.	Conjunctive Particles.	Substantive and Adjective Participles.
<i>Present</i>	1. न बलें। 2. न बल 2. न बला 3. न बले		न बलेंहेंतेन न बलाहेंतेन न बलाहेंतेन न बलाहेंतेन	न बलेंते	न बलेंता
<i>Perfect</i>	1. न बलिलें। 2. न बलिलि 2. न बलिना 3. न बलिन		न बलिलेंहेंतेन न बलिलिहेंतेन न बलिनाहेंतेन न बलिनहेंतेन	न बलिनत	न बला
<i>Future</i>	1. न बलिय 2. न बलियि 2. न बलिवा 3. न बलिव	न बलियि न बलिवा		न बलिले	Gerund. G. न बलिव D. न बलिवले A. न बलिव

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